

VOCABULARY

breakfast
program

break
birthday

training
wedding

birth
live

visit
stay

appointment

EXERCISE J1.1



Repetition Drill

1. We pay a visit to my town every year.
2. The breakfast in her house was nicely cooked.
3. She gave birth in Tokyo on October 5 at around six o'clock.
4. My birthday is on July 15.
5. The wedding was beautiful.
6. The program is about health issues.
7. The lunch break is long.
8. My stay in Hokkaido was awesome.
9. The training started late.
10. She made an appointment with her teacher.
11. The TV program was live.

EXERCISE J1.2



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. We pay a visit to my town every year.
2. We pay a visit to my town every month.
3. We pay a visit to my town every week.
4. We pay a visit to my school every week.
5. We pay a visit to her school every week.
6. We pay a visit to her school every day.
7. They pay a visit to her school every day.
8. He pays a visit to her school every day.

EXERCISE J1.3



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. The training started late.
2. The program and the training started late.
3. The program and the training started late yesterday.

4. The program and the training started late yesterday afternoon.
5. The program, the wedding and the training started late yesterday afternoon.
6. The program, the wedding, the training and the game started late yesterday afternoon.
7. The program, the wedding, the training, the game and the class started late yesterday afternoon.

EXERCISE J1.4

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The program is about health issues.
2. The class is about health issues.
3. The training is about health issues.
4. The meeting is about health issues.
5. The meeting is about work issues.
6. The meeting is about work problems.
7. The training is about work problems.

EXERCISE J1.5

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The lunch break is long. Repeat.
2. The lunch break is long. Change: breakfast.
3. The breakfast is long. Change: nice.
4. The breakfast is nice. Change: training.
5. The training is nice. Change: wedding.
6. The wedding is nice. Change: class.
7. The class is nice. Change: game.

EXERCISE J1.6

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. The wedding was beautiful. Repeat
2. The wedding was beautiful. Add: at the park.
3. The wedding at the park was beautiful. Add: awesome.
4. The wedding at the park was beautiful and awesome. Add: yesterday.
5. The wedding at the park yesterday was beautiful and awesome. Add: afternoon.
6. The wedding at the park yesterday afternoon was beautiful and awesome. Add: birthday.
7. The wedding and birthday at the park yesterday afternoon were beautiful and awesome. Add: program.

EXERCISE J1.7

 Transformation Drill

1. We pay a visit to my town every year. Repeat.
2. We pay a visit to my town every year. Transform: how often.
3. The wedding was beautiful. Repeat.
4. The wedding was beautiful. Transform: not
5. The program is about health issues. Repeat.
6. The program is about health issues. Transform: what.
7. My birthday is on July 15. Repeat.
8. My birthday is on July 15. Transform: when.
9. The training started late. Repeat.
10. The training started late. Transform: not
11. The TV program was live. Repeat.
12. The TV program was live. Transform: what.
13. The breakfast in her house was nicely cooked. Repeat.
14. The breakfast in her house was nicely cooked. Transform: what.

EXERCISE J1.8

 Mixed Drill

1. The training started late. Repeat.
2. The training started late. Change: early.
3. The training started early. Change: ended.
4. The training ended early. Add: meeting.
5. The training and the meeting ended early. Add: yesterday.
6. The training and the meeting ended early yesterday. Add: afternoon
7. The training and the meeting ended early yesterday afternoon. Transform: not.

EXERCISE J1.9

 Jumbled Sentence Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

1. long/ is / the/ break /lunch.
2. cooked/ breakfast/ the/ in/ house/ her/ nicely/ was.
3. Hokkaido/ my/ was/ in/ awesome/ stay.
4. live/ was/ TV/ the/ program.
5. late/ started/ training/ the.
6. town/ every/ visit/ a/ pay/ to/ we/ my/ year.
7. program/ health/ issues/ about/ is/ the.

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VOCABULARY

emergency
continuous

accident
schedule

crime
join in with

setting
turn up

affair
arrival

EXERCISE J2.1



Repetition Drill

1. The manager called for an emergency meeting.
2. The arrival of the planes was continuous.
3. She scheduled an appointment with the manager.
4. He turned up in the meeting last night.
5. My town is a good setting for a party.
6. I will join in with the karaoke in Tokyo.
7. I have a lot of business affairs to do.
8. Four people died in a car accident.
9. It is a crime to kill someone.

EXERCISE J2.2



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The arrival of the planes was continuous.
2. The arrival of the cars was continuous.
3. The arrival of the trains was continuous.
4. The arrival of the buses was continuous.
5. The arrival of the ships was continuous.
6. The arrival of the boats was continuous.
7. The arrival of the students was continuous.
8. The arrival of the teachers was continuous.
9. The arrival of the players was continuous.

EXERCISE J2.3



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. He turned up at the meeting last night. Repeat.
2. He turned up at the meeting last night. Change: she.
3. She turned up at the meeting last night. Change: training.
4. She turned up at the training last night. Change: yesterday.
5. She turned up at the training yesterday. Change: wedding.
6. She turned up at the wedding yesterday. Change: they.
7. They turned up at the wedding yesterday. Change: we.

EXERCISE J2.4

 Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. The manager called for an emergency meeting.
2. The manager called for an emergency meeting yesterday.
3. The manager called for an emergency meeting yesterday afternoon.
4. The manager called for an emergency meeting and training yesterday afternoon.
5. The manager and the teacher called for an emergency meeting and training yesterday afternoon.
6. The manager and the teacher called for an emergency meeting and training yesterday afternoon in the library.

EXERCISE J2.5

 Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. Four people died in a car accident.
2. Four people died in a car accident in the town.
3. Four people died in a car accident in the town yesterday.
4. Four people died in a car accident in the town yesterday at ten o'clock.
5. Four people died in a car accident in the town yesterday at ten o'clock in the morning.
6. Four people died in a car and train accident in the town yesterday at ten o'clock in the morning.
7. Four people died in a car, train and bus accident in the town yesterday at ten o'clock in the morning.

EXERCISE J2.6

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. I have a lot of business affairs in the office. Repeat.
2. I have a lot of business affairs in the office. Add: tomorrow.
3. I have a lot of business affairs in the office tomorrow. Add: afternoon.
4. I have a lot of business affairs in the office tomorrow afternoon. Add: on Monday.
5. I have a lot of business affairs in the office tomorrow afternoon and on Monday. Add: you.

EXERCISE J2.7

 Transformation Drill

1. I scheduled an appointment with the manager. Repeat.
2. I scheduled an appointment with the manager. Transform: not.
3. Four people died in the car accident. Repeat.
4. Four people died in the car accident. Transform: how many.

5. The president called for an emergency meeting. Repeat.
6. The president called for an emergency meeting. Transform: what.
7. My town is a good setting for a party. Repeat.
8. My town is a good setting for a party. Transform: not.
9. She scheduled an appointment with the manager. Repeat.
10. She scheduled an appointment with the manager. Transform: what.
11. I will join in the karaoke in Tokyo. Repeat.
12. I will join in the karaoke in Tokyo. Transform: what.
13. It is a crime to kill someone. Repeat.
14. It is a crime to kill someone. Transform: not.

EXERCISE J2.P1



Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences and questions.

1. How many people died in the car accident?
2. What did the president call for?
3. What did she schedule with the manager?
4. What will you join in?
5. I did not schedule an appointment with the manager.
6. It is a crime to kill someone.
7. He turned up in the meeting last night.

EXERCISE J2.8



Jumbled Sentence Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

1. manager/ the/ meeting/ emergency/ called/ an/ for.
2. affairs/ to/ do/ I/ have/ of/ a lot/ business.
3. died/ car/ accident/ four/ in/ a/ people.
4. crime/ kill/ to/ it/ is/ a/ someone.
5. of/ the/ planes/ continuous/ was/ the/ arrival.
6. manager/ with/ the/ appointment/ she/ scheduled/ an.
7. turned up/ he/ last/ night/ the/ meeting/ at.

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VOCABULARY

immediately
partly

currently
terribly

totally
hardly

usually
particularly

really
pretty

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Describing Events in More Detail
Adverbs

Adverbs are words that modify a verb, an adjective and another adverb.

Verb- She walks gracefully. (How does she walk?)

Adjective- She is very pretty .(How pretty she is ?)

Adverb- She walks very fast. (How fast does she walk?)

Kinds of adverbs

Adverbs of Manner = She spoke slowly.

Adverbs of place= She lives there .

Adverbs of frequency= She eats every day.

Adverbs of time = She woke up early

Adverbs of purpose= She wakes up early to

EXERCISE J3.1



Repetition Drill

- 1.The wedding started immediately.
- 2.The program is totally awesome.
- 3.The meeting usually starts late.
- 4.The birthday ended terribly.
- 5.Our training had hardly started.
- 6.The game is really good.
- 7.The arrival of the players was pretty early.
- 8.The movie is currently showing in the theater.
- 9.The play was excellent, particularly at the end.
10. The rain is partly the reason for my wet shirt.

EXERCISE J3.P1

 Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. immediately
2. currently
3. totally
4. usually
5. really
6. partly
7. hardly
8. terribly
9. particularly
10. pretty

EXERCISE J3.2

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The wedding started immediately.
2. The wedding started late.
3. The wedding started early.
4. The wedding started well.
5. The wedding started badly.
6. The wedding ended badly.
7. The wedding ended terribly.

EXERCISE J3.3

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. Our training had hardly started.
2. My training had hardly started.
3. Her training had hardly started.
3. His training had hardly started.
4. Their training had hardly started.
5. Their meeting had hardly started.
6. Their game had hardly started.
7. Their game had hardly ended.

EXERCISE J3.4

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The birthday ended terribly. Repeat.
2. The birthday ended terribly. Change: started.
3. The birthday started terribly. Change: immediately.
4. The birthday started immediately. Change: late.
5. The birthday started late. Change: training.
6. The training started late. Change: early.
7. The training started early. Change: wedding.

EXERCISE J3.5

 Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. The meeting usually starts late.
2. The meeting usually starts late every Monday.
3. The meeting and the training usually start late every Monday.
4. The meeting and the training usually start late every Monday and Wednesday.
5. The meeting and the training usually start late every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
6. The meeting and the training usually start late every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.
7. The meeting and the training usually start and end late every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

EXERCISE J3.6

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The game is really good. Repeat.
2. The game is really good. Change: bad.
3. The game is really bad. Change: awesome.
4. The game is really awesome. Change: nice.
5. The game is really nice. Change: beautiful.
6. The game is really beautiful. Change: cool.
7. The game is really cool. Change: great.

EXERCISE J3.7

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. The arrival of the players was pretty early. Repeat.
2. The arrival of the players was pretty early. Add: in the park.
3. The arrival of the players was pretty early in the park. Add: yesterday.
4. The arrival of the players was pretty early in the park yesterday. Add: teacher.
5. The arrival of the players and the teacher was pretty early in the park yesterday. Add: students.
6. The arrival of the players, the students and the teacher was pretty early in the park yesterday. Add: afternoon.

EXERCISE J3.8

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The program is totally awesome. Repeat.
2. The program is totally awesome. Change: wedding.
3. The wedding is totally awesome. Change: great.
4. The wedding is totally great. Change: good.
5. The wedding is totally good. Change: training.
6. The training is totally good. Change: particularly.
7. The training is particularly good. Change: pretty.

EXERCISE J3.P2

 Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these questions.

1. Do you really like wedding parties?
2. Are you early in your meetings?
3. Do you always attend trainings in your company or school?
4. Do you really like football games?
5. Are you pretty good at art?
6. Where are you currently living?
7. What kind of food do you particularly like?

EXERCISE J3.9



Open Question Exercise

1. Do you really like wedding parties?
2. Are you early to your meetings?
3. Do you always attend trainings in your company or school?
4. Do you really like football games?
5. Are you pretty good at art?
6. Where are you currently living?
7. What kind of food do you particularly like?

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EXERCISE J REV1.1



Reading Exercise

1. We pay a visit to my town every year.
2. The breakfast in her house was nicely cooked.
3. She gave birth in Tokyo on October 5 at around six o'clock.
4. My birthday is on July 15.
5. The wedding was beautiful.
6. The program is about health issues.

EXERCISE J REV1.2



Reading Exercise

1. The wedding started immediately.
2. The program is totally awesome.
3. The meeting usually starts late.
4. The birthday ended terribly.
5. Our training had hardly started.
6. The game is really good.

EXERCISE J REV1.3



Reading Exercise

1. The lunch break is long.
2. My stay in Hokkaido was awesome.
3. The training started late.
4. She made an appointment with her teacher.
5. The arrival of the players was pretty early.
6. The movie is currently showing in the theater.
7. The play was excellent, particularly at the end.
8. The rain is partly the reason for my wet shirt.

EXERCISE J REV1.4



Repetition Drill

1. The manager called for an emergency meeting.
2. The arrival of the planes was continuous.
3. She scheduled an appointment with the manager.
4. He turned up in the meeting last night.
5. My town is a good setting for a party.

6. I will join in the karaoke in Tokyo.
7. I have a lot of business affairs to do.
8. Four people died in a car accident.
9. It is a crime to kill someone.

EXERCISE J REV1.5

 Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. immediately
2. currently
3. totally
4. usually
5. really
6. partly
7. hardly
8. terribly
9. particularly
10. pretty

EXERCISE J REV1.6

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. We pay a visit to my town every year.
2. We pay a visit to my town every month.
3. We pay a visit to my town every week.
4. We pay a visit to my school every week.
5. We pay a visit to her school every week.
6. We pay a visit to her school every day.
7. They pay a visit to her school every day.
8. He pays a visit to her school every day.

EXERCISE J REV1.7

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. Our training had hardly started.
2. My training had hardly started.
3. Her training had hardly started.
3. His training had hardly started.
4. Their training had hardly started.
5. Their meeting had hardly started.
6. Their game had hardly started.
7. Their game had hardly ended.

EXERCISE J REV1.8



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The birthday ended terribly Repeat.
2. The birthday ended terribly. Change: started.
The birthday started terribly.
3. The birthday started terribly. Change: immediately.
The birthday started immediately.
4. The birthday started immediately. Change: late.
The birthday started late.
5. The birthday started late. Change: training.
The training started late.
6. The training started late. Change: early.
The training started early.
7. The training started early. Change: wedding.
The wedding started early.

EXERCISE J REV1.9



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. The manager called for an emergency meeting.
2. The manager called for an emergency meeting yesterday.
3. The manager called for an emergency meeting yesterday afternoon.
4. The manager called for an emergency meeting and training yesterday afternoon.
5. The manager and the teacher called for an emergency meeting and training yesterday afternoon.
6. The manager and the teacher called for an emergency meeting and training yesterday afternoon in the library.

EXERCISE J REV1.10



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The game is really good. Repeat
2. The game is really good. Change: bad.
The game is really bad.
3. The game is really bad. Change: awesome.
The game is really awesome.
4. The game is really awesome. Change: nice.
The game is really nice.
5. The game is really nice. Change: beautiful.
The game is really beautiful.
6. The game is really beautiful. Change: cool.
The game is really cool.
7. The game is really cool. Change: great.
The game is really great.

EXERCISE J REV1.11



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The arrival of the planes was continuous.
2. The arrival of the cars was continuous.
3. The arrival of the trains was continuous.
4. The arrival of the buses was continuous.
5. The arrival of the ships was continuous.
6. The arrival of the boats was continuous.
7. The arrival of the students was continuous.
8. The arrival of the teachers was continuous.
9. The arrival of the players was continuous.

EXERCISE J REV1.12



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The lunch break is long. Repeat.
2. The lunch break is long. Change: breakfast.
The breakfast is long.
3. The breakfast is long. Change: nice.
The breakfast is nice.
4. The breakfast is nice. Change: training.
The training is nice.
5. The training is nice. Change: wedding.
The wedding is nice.
6. The wedding is nice. Change: class.
The class is nice.
7. The class is nice. Change: game.
The game is nice.

EXERCISE J REV1.13



Transformation Drill

1. We pay a visit to my town every year. Repeat.
2. We pay a visit to my town every year. Transform: How often.
How often do you pay a visit to your town?
3. The wedding was beautiful. Repeat.
4. The wedding was beautiful. Transform: not.
The wedding wasn't beautiful.
5. The program is about health issues. Repeat.
6. The program is about health issues. Transform: what.
What is the program about?
7. My birthday is on July 15. Repeat.
8. My birthday is on July 15. Transform: when.
When is my birthday?

9. The training started late. Repeat.
10. The training started late. Transform: not.
The training did not start late.
11. The TV program was live. Repeat.
12. The TV program was live. Transform: what.
What was live?
13. The breakfast in her house was nicely cooked. Repeat.
14. The breakfast in her house was nicely cooked. Transform: what.
What was nicely cooked in her house?

EXERCISE J REV1.14



Jumbled Sentence Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

1. manager/ the/ meeting/ emergency/ called/ an/ for.
The manager called for an emergency meeting.
2. affairs/ to/ do/ I/ have/ of/ a lot/ business.
I have a lot of business affairs to do.
3. died/ car/ accident/ four/ in/ a/ people.
Four people died in a car accident.
4. crime/ kill/ to/ it/ is/ a/ someone.
It is a crime to kill someone.
5. of/ the/ planes/ continuous/ was/ the/ arrival.
The arrival of the planes was continuous.
6. manager/ with/ the/ appointment/ she/ scheduled/ an.
She scheduled an appointment with the manager.
7. turned up/ he/ last/ night/ the/ meeting/ at/.
He turned up at the meeting last night.

EXERCISE J REV1.15



Writing Exercise

1. She gave birth in Tokyo on October 5 at around six o'clock.
2. She scheduled an appointment with the manager.
3. The movie is currently showing in the theater.
4. My stay in Hokkaido was awesome.
5. I will join in the karaoke in Tokyo.
6. The rain is partly the reason for my wet shirt.

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VOCABULARY

immediate
necessary

nevertheless
considerable

otherwise
respond

impossible
please

never
inside

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Giving Permission 1
make and let / allow

Make

'Make' can mean 'force someone to do something that he or she doesn't want to do':

Examples:

My teacher made me do extra homework because of the trouble I caused.
Some banks make you pay too many bank charges.

Let

If we have permission from someone to do something, we use "let". The construction is:
let someone do something.
Again, we don't use "to" in the infinitive.

Examples:

My mother lets me stay out till midnight on a Saturday.
Let me go! I promise I won't tell anyone.

Allow to

If someone gives us permission or the possibility to do something, we use "allow to".

The construction is:

allow someone to do something.

Examples:

Working from home allows me to spend more time with my family.
My father never allows me to stay out too late.

EXERCISE J4.1



Repetition Drill

1. My mother never allows me to go out at night.
2. You made me do the impossible.
3. Our professor allowed us to do some necessary reviews of our work.
4. She is working hard to please her mother.
5. My teacher made me study hard.

6. My father allowed me to go out late at night for considerable reasons.
7. My teacher made me do a long reaction paper about the movie, but I had fun doing it, nevertheless.
8. I'm happy that my mother allowed me to visit my friend; otherwise, she would be angry with me.
9. My friend has not responded to my letter.
10. Only immediate family members are allowed to go inside.

EXERCISE J4.2

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. My mother never allows me to go out at night.
2. My mother never allows me to go out in the evening.
3. My mother never allows me to go out in the morning.
4. My father never allows me to go out in the morning.
5. My sister never allows me to go out in the morning.
6. She never allows me to go out in the morning.
7. He never allows me to go out in the morning.
8. They never allow me to go out in the morning.

EXERCISE J4.3

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. You made me do the impossible.
2. She made me do the impossible.
3. He made do the impossible.
4. They made me do the impossible.
5. They made me do the work.
6. They made me do the job.
7. They made me do the washing.

EXERCISE J4.4

 Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. My teacher made me study hard.
2. My English teacher made me study hard.
3. My English and math teachers made me study hard.
4. My English and math teachers and my mother made me study hard.
5. My English and math teachers and my mother made me study hard for my test.
6. My English and math teachers and my mother made me study hard for my math test.
7. My English and math teachers and my mother made me study hard for my math and English test.

EXERCISE J4.5



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She is working hard to please her mother. Repeat.
2. She is working hard to please her mother. Change: he.
3. He is working hard to please his mother. Change: you.
4. You are working hard to please your mother. Change: teacher.
5. You are working hard to please your teacher. Change: manager.
6. You are working hard to please your manager. Change: they.
7. They are working hard to please their manager. Change: we.

EXERCISE J4.6



Mixed Drill

1. My father allowed me to go out late at night for considerable reasons. Repeat.
2. My father allowed me to go out late at night for considerable reasons. Change: important.
3. My father allowed me to go out late at night for important reasons. Change: mother.
4. My mother allowed me to go out late at night for important reasons. Change: brother.
5. My brother allowed me to go out late at night for important reasons. Add: some.
6. My brother allowed me to go out late at night for some important reasons. Add: sister.
7. My brother and sister allowed me to go out late at night for some important reasons. Transform: not.

EXERCISE J4.7



Jumbled Sentence Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

1. letter/ has/ my/ not/ friend/ responded/ to/ my.
2. mother / her / she/ is / hard / working / please / to.
3. impossible/ made/ do/ you/ me/ the.
4. never/ mother/ my/ me/ allows/ out/ to/ go/ night/ at.
5. leave/ us/ let!
6. father/ my/ important/ reasons/ for/ some/ at/ night/ late/ out/ go/ to/ me/ allowed.
7. made/ they/ do/ the/ /me /job.

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VOCABULARY

mental
usual

lively
lost

practical
minor

particular
official

minority
fit

total
funny

EXERCISE J5.1



Repetition Drill

1. He found a funny story in the book.
2. People became lively when the music played.
3. They have lively voices.
4. It is practical to save money.
5. The total budget for the musical was added to the list.
6. There is a mental hospital near my house.
7. The manager has the official documents.
8. He took the usual way to his office.
9. They took the wrong turn and got lost.
10. We had a minor problem in the office.
11. Only a minority of people enjoy expensive lunches.
12. She is fit for the position.
13. She is very particular about English pronunciation.
14. The official language of my country is Filipino.

EXERCISE J5.P1



Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. mental
2. lively
3. fit
4. total
5. funny
6. particular
7. official

EXERCISE J5.2



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. He found a funny story in the book.
2. She found a funny story in the book.

3. They found a funny story in the book.
4. You found a funny story in the book.
5. We found a funny story in the book.
6. We found an interesting story in the book.
7. We found an interesting story in the magazine.

EXERCISE J5.3

 Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. It is practical to save money.
2. It is practical to save money and time.
3. It is practical to save money, time and energy.
4. It is practical and important to save money, time and energy.
5. It is practical and important to save money, time and energy every day.

EXERCISE J5.4

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She is fit for the position.
2. He is fit for the position.
3. You are fit for the position.
4. They are fit for the position.
5. We are fit for the position.
6. We are fit for the job.
7. We are fit for the work.

EXERCISE J5.5

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. We had a minor problem in the office. Repeat.
2. We had a minor problem in the office. Change: he.
3. He had a minor problem in the office. Change: big.
4. He had a big problem in the office. Change: class.
5. He had a big problem in the class. Change: game.
6. He had a big problem in the game. Change: company.
7. He had a big problem in the company. Change: she.

EXERCISE J5.6

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. They have lively voices. Repeat
2. They have lively voices. Change: he.
3. He has a lively voice. Change: she.
4. She has a lively voice. Change: we.
5. We have lively voices. Change: discussion.
6. We have lively discussions. Change: you.
7. You have a lively discussion. Change: class.

EXERCISE J5.7

 Mixed Drill

1. It is practical to save money. Repeat.
2. It is practical to save money. Change: time.
3. It is practical to save time. Change: important.
4. It is important to save time. Add: energy.
5. It is important to save time and energy. Change: good.
6. It is good to save time and energy. Change: ideal.
7. It is ideal to save time and energy. Transform: not.

EXERCISE J5.8

 Open Questions Exercise

1. Do you like to read funny stories?
2. Is it practical to save money?
3. Do you have a lively voice?
4. Are you particular about English pronunciation?
5. Have you lost your way in your city?
6. Is it usual for people in your country to eat bread in the morning?
7. What is the official language of your country?

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VOCABULARY

necessarily
pretty

lazy
sick

pleased
tired

honest
worrying

experienced
surprising

prepared
creative

EXERCISE J6.1



Repetition Drill

1. You don't necessarily need to be early to your class.
2. I had a lazy morning.
3. I saw a pleased expression on her face.
4. She gave an honest answer.
5. She is an experienced teacher.
6. He is always prepared to take the test.
7. My mother gave me a pretty shirt.
8. She has a pretty face.
9. It is surprising to have rain in summer.
10. She is tired of listening to his speech.
11. It is worrying to see her crying.
12. The girl was sick.
13. She has a creative mind.

EXERCISE J6.P1



Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. necessarily
2. lazy
3. pleased
4. experienced
5. prepared
6. tired
7. creative
8. worrying

EXERCISE J6.2

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. I had a lazy morning.
2. She has a lazy morning.
3. He has a lazy morning.
4. He has a good morning.
5. He has a bad morning.
6. They had a bad morning.
7. They had a bad afternoon.

EXERCISE J6.3

 Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. The girl was sick.
2. The girl was sick in the car.
3. The girl was sick in the car yesterday.
4. The girl was sick in the car yesterday morning.
5. The girl and the boy were sick in the car yesterday morning.
6. The girl, the boy and the old man were sick in the car yesterday morning.

EXERCISE J6.4

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She is an experienced teacher.
2. She is a happy teacher.
3. She is a creative teacher.
4. She is an honest teacher.
5. She is a pretty teacher.
6. She is a prepared teacher.
7. He is a prepared teacher.
8. They are prepared teachers.
9. We are prepared teachers.
10. You are prepared teachers.

EXERCISE J6.5

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She gave an honest answer. Repeat.
2. She gave an honest answer. Change: he.
3. He gave an honest answer. Change: they.
4. They gave an honest answer. Change: we.
5. We gave an honest answer. Change: good.
6. We gave a good answer. Change: speech.
7. We gave a good speech. Change: long.

EXERCISE J6.6

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. My mother gave me a pretty shirt. Repeat.
2. My mother gave me a pretty shirt. Change: beautiful.
3. My mother gave me a beautiful shirt. Change: cute.
4. My mother gave me a cute shirt. Change: father.
5. My father gave me a cute shirt. Change: friend.
6. My friend gave me a cute shirt. Change: big.
7. My friend gave me a big shirt. Change: sister.

EXERCISE J6.7

 Transformation Drill

1. She is an experienced teacher. Repeat.
2. She is an experienced teacher. Transform: who.
3. My mother gave me a pretty shirt. Repeat.
4. My mother gave me a pretty shirt. Transform: what.
5. My mother gave me a pretty shirt. Transform: who.
6. She has a pretty face. Repeat.
7. She has a pretty face. Transform: who.
8. It is surprising to have rain in summer. Repeat.
9. It is surprising to have rain in summer. Transform: not.
10. The girl was sick. Repeat.
11. The girl was sick. Transform: who.
12. It is worrying to see her crying. Repeat.
13. It is worrying to see her crying. Transform: not.

EXERCISE J6.8



Mixed Drill

1. He is always prepared to take the test. Repeat.
2. He is always prepared to take the test. Change: she.
3. She is always prepared to take the test. Change: ready.
4. She is always ready to take the test. Add: in the school.
5. She is always ready to take the test in the school. Change: we.
6. We are always ready to take the test in the school. Change: they.
7. They are always ready to take the test in the school. Transform: who.

EXERCISE J6.P2



Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences and questions.

1. What did my mother give me?
2. Who has a pretty face?
3. Who was sick?
4. Who is always ready to take the test in the school?
5. Who gave me a pretty shirt?
6. My father gave me a cute shirt.
7. He gave an honest answer.

EXERCISE J6.9



Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

1. pleased/ I/ saw/ a/ on/ her/ face/ expression.
2. speech/ tired/ to/ his/ of/ she/ is/ listening.
3. crying/ it/ worrying/ is/ to/ see/ her.
4. face/ pretty/ has/ a/ she.
5. morning/ lazy/ a/ had/ I.
6. teacher/ she/ is/ experienced/ an.
7. mind/ creative/ a / she/ has.

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EXERCISE J REV2.1



Reading Exercise

1. You don't necessarily need to be early to your class.
2. I had a lazy morning.
3. I saw a pleased expression on her face.
4. She gave an honest answer.
5. She is an experienced teacher.
6. He is always prepared to take the test.
7. Only immediate family members are allowed to go inside.

EXERCISE J REV2.2



Reading Exercise

1. She is tired of listening to his speech.
2. It is worrying to see her crying.
3. The girl was sick.
4. She has a creative mind.
5. My mother gave me a pretty shirt.
6. She has a pretty face.
7. It is surprising to have rain in summer.
8. My friend has not responded to my letter.

EXERCISE J REV2.3



Reading Exercise

1. My mother never allows me to go out at night.
2. You made me do the impossible.
3. Our professor allowed us to do some necessary reviews of our work.
4. She is working hard to please her mother.
5. My teacher made me study hard.
6. My father allowed me to go out late at night for considerable reasons.
7. My teacher made me do a long reaction paper about the movie, but I had fun doing it, nevertheless.
8. I'm happy that my mother allowed me to visit my friend; otherwise, she would be angry with me.

EXERCISE J REV2.4



Repetition Drill

1. He found a funny story in the book.
2. People became lively when the music played.
3. They have lively voices.

4. It is practical to save money.
5. The total budget for the musical was added to the list.
6. There is a mental hospital near my house.
7. The manager has the official documents.
8. He took the usual way to his office.
9. They took the wrong turn and got lost.
10. We had a minor problem in the office.

EXERCISE J REV2.5



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. My mother never allows me to go out at night.
2. My mother never allows me to go out in the evening.
3. My mother never allows me to go out in the morning.
4. My father never allows me to go out in the morning.
5. My sister never allows me to go out in the morning.
6. She never allows me to go out in the morning.
7. He never allows me to go out in the morning.
8. They never allow me to go out in the morning.

EXERCISE J REV2.6



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. I had a lazy morning.
2. She has a lazy morning.
3. He has a lazy morning.
4. He has a good morning.
5. He has a bad morning.
6. They had a bad morning.
7. They had a bad afternoon.

EXERCISE J REV2.7



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. He found a funny story in the book.
2. She found a funny story in the book.
3. They found a funny story in the book.
4. You found a funny story in the book.

5. We found a funny story in the book.
6. We found an interesting story in the book.
7. We found an interesting story in the magazine.

EXERCISE J REV2.8



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She gave an honest answer. Repeat
2. She gave an honest answer. Change: he.
He gave an honest answer.
3. He gave an honest answer. Change: they.
They gave an honest answer.
4. They gave an honest answer. Change: we.
We gave an honest answer.
5. We gave an honest answer. Change: good.
We gave a good answer.
6. We gave a good answer. Change: speech.
We gave a good speech.
7. We gave a good speech. Change: long.
We gave a long speech.

EXERCISE J REV2.9



Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. mental
2. lively
3. fit
4. total
5. funny
6. particular
7. official

EXERCISE J REV2.10



Transformation Drill

1. She is an experienced teacher. Repeat.
2. She is an experienced teacher. Transform: who.
Who is an experienced teacher?
3. My mother gave me a pretty shirt. Repeat.
4. My mother gave me a pretty shirt. Transform: what.
What did my mother give me?
5. My mother gave me a pretty shirt. Transform: who.
Who gave me a pretty shirt?

6. She has a pretty face. Repeat.
7. She has a pretty face. Transform: who.
Who has a pretty face?
8. It is surprising to have rain in summer. Repeat.
9. It is surprising to have rain in summer. Transform: not
It is not surprising to have rain in summer.
10. The girl was sick. Repeat.
11. The girl was sick. Transform: who.
Who was sick?
12. It is worrying to see her crying. Repeat.
13. It is worrying to see her crying. Transform: not.
It is not worrying to see her crying.

EXERCISE J REV2.11



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She is working hard to please her mother. Repeat.
2. She is working hard to please her mother. Change: he.
He is working hard to please her mother.
3. He is working hard to please his mother. Change: you.
You are working hard to please your mother.
4. You are working hard to please your mother. Change: teacher.
You are working hard to please your teacher.
5. You are working hard to please your teacher. Change: manager.
You are working hard to please your manager.
6. You are working hard to please your manager. Change: they.
They are working hard to please their manager.
7. They are working hard to please their manager. Change: we.
We are working hard to please our manager.

EXERCISE J REV2.12



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. It is practical to save money.
2. It is practical to save money and time.
3. It is practical to save money, time and energy.
4. It is practical and important to save money, time and energy.
5. It is practical and important to save money, time and energy every day.

EXERCISE J REV2.13



Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences and questions.

1. What did my mother give me ? ↘
2. Who has a pretty face? ↘
3. Who was sick ? ↘
4. Who is always ready to take the test in the school? ↘
5. Who gave me a pretty shirt? ↘
6. My father gave me a cute shirt. ↘
7. He gave an honest answer. ↘

EXERCISE J REV2.14



Mixed Drill

1. My father allowed me to go out late at night for considerable reasons. Repeat.
2. My father allowed me to go out late at night for considerable reasons. Change: important.
My father allowed me to go out late at night for important reasons.
3. My father allowed me to go out late at night for important reasons. Change: mother.
My mother allowed me to out late at night for important reasons.
4. My mother allowed me to go out late at night for important reasons. Change: brother.
My brother allowed me to go out late at night for important reasons.
5. My brother allowed me to go out late at night for important reasons. Add: some.
My brother allowed me to go out late at night for some important reasons.
6. My brother allowed me to go out late at night for some important reasons. Add: sister.
My brother and sister allowed me to go out late at night for some important reasons.
7. My brother and sister allowed me to go out late at night for some important reasons. Transform: not.
My brother and sister did not allow me to go out late at night for some important reasons.

EXERCISE J REV2.15



Writing Exercise

1. You don't necessarily need to be early to your class.
2. I'm happy that my mother allowed me to visit my friend; otherwise, she would be angry with me.
3. The total budget for the musical was added to the list.
4. My father allowed me to go out late at night for considerable reasons.
5. Only immediate family members are allowed to go inside.
6. Only a minority of people enjoy expensive lunches.

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VOCABULARY

bored
exciting

boring
confused

annoyed
confusing

annoying
amused

excited
amusing

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Describing Things and Events

Participle adjective- present and past

	<p>Past participle (-ed) It is used to say how people feel</p> <p>Past participle refers to the person experiencing or feeling the emotion</p>	<p>Present Participle It is used to describe people or things that cause the feelings</p>
The movie interests John.	John is very interested in the movie.	The movie is interesting.

EXERCISE J7.1



Repetition Drill

1. I am interested in the play.
2. The play is interesting.
3. I am amused by the snow.
4. The snow is amusing.
5. He was annoyed with his speech.
6. His speech was annoying.
7. I am confused with her answers.
8. Her answers are confusing.
9. I am excited about the basketball game.
10. The basketball game is exciting.
11. She was bored by the discussion.
12. The discussion was boring.

EXERCISE J7.2



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. I am interested in the play.
2. She is interested in the play.
3. He is interested in the play.
4. We are interested in the play.
5. They are interested in the play.
6. You are interested in the play.
7. You are interested in the position.
8. You are interested in the painting.
9. You are interested in the pattern.

EXERCISE J7.3



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. He was annoyed with his speech. Repeat.
2. He was annoyed with his speech. Change: she.
3. She was annoyed with his speech. Change: they.
4. They were annoyed with his speech. Change: voice.
5. They were annoyed with his voice. Change: brother.
6. They were annoyed with his brother. Change: sister.
7. They were annoyed with his sister. Change: smell.
8. They were annoyed with his smell. Change: her.

EXERCISE J7.4



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. The play is interesting.
2. The musical is interesting.
3. The musical in the theater is interesting.
4. The musical in the theater is interesting and amusing.
5. The musical in the theater is interesting, amusing and exciting.
6. The two musicals in the theater are interesting, amusing and exciting.

EXERCISE J7.5



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. Her answers are confusing.
2. His answers are confusing.
3. My answers are confusing.
4. Our answers are confusing.
5. Their answers are confusing.
6. Their answers are interesting.
7. Their answers are amusing.
8. Their answers are boring.

EXERCISE J7.6



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She was bored by the discussion. Repeat.
2. She was bored by the discussion. Change: he.
3. He was bored by the discussion. Change: talk.
4. He was bored by the talk. Change: amused.
5. He was amused by the talk. Change: they.
6. They were amused by the talk. Change: we.
7. We were amused by the talk. Change: you.
8. You were amused by the talk. Change: confused.

EXERCISE J7.7



Transformation Drill

1. I am confused by her answers. Repeat.
2. I am confused by her answers. Transform: who.
3. I am confused by her answers. Transform: not.
4. Her answers are confusing. Repeat.
5. Her answers are confusing. Transform: what.
6. Her answers are confusing. Transform: not.
7. The basketball game is exciting. Repeat.
8. The basketball game is exciting. Transform: what.

9. The basketball game is exciting. Transform: not.
10. I am excited about the basketball game. Repeat.
11. I am excited about the basketball game. Transform: who.
12. I am excited about the basketball game. Transform: not.

EXERCISE J7.8

 Mixed Drill

1. I am interested in the play. Repeat.
2. I am interested in the play. Add: musical.
3. I am interested in the musical. Add: in the theater.
4. I am interested in the musical in the theater. Change: she.
5. She is interested in the musical in the theater. Change: he.
6. He is interested in the musical in the theater. Change: they.
7. They are interested in the musical in the theater. Transform: who.
8. They are interested in the musical in the theater. Transform: not.

EXERCISE J7.9

 Open Questions Exercise

1. Are you interested in sports?
2. What sports are you interested in?
3. Do you find your city interesting?
4. Do you get bored easily?
5. What are the things that you find boring?
6. What makes you annoyed?
7. Do you find mathematics confusing?

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VOCABULARY

record finish appoint set spot achieve
grab score select face fetch

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Describing What is Possible 2
to be able to

We use this construction to express what things can do, what their possibilities are. This is the structure:

Subject + be + able + to-infinitive

For example:

I am able to record the discussion.

(= I can record the discussion.)

I am able to finish my report.

(= I can finish my report.)

That dog is able to run fast.

(= That dog can run fast.)

EXERCISE J8.1



Repetition Drill

1. I am able to record the discussion.
2. He was able to finish his homework.
3. She is able to appoint a new manager.
4. He was able to set the table.
5. She is able to spot the mistakes.
6. The team was able to achieve first place to win the prize.
7. The baby is able to grab my fingers.
8. The player was able to score a point.
9. She is able to select the players.
10. I am able to face my problems.
11. My father was able to fetch me.

EXERCISE J8.P1

 Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. record
2. finish
3. grab
4. face
5. select
6. fetch
7. score
8. spot

EXERCISE J8.2

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. I am able to finish my homework.
2. I am able to finish my work.
3. I am able to finish my job.
4. I am able to finish my food.
5. I am able to finish my sandwich.
6. I am able to finish my tea.
7. I am able to finish my milk.
8. I am able to finish my juice.

EXERCISE J8.3

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She was able to set the table.
2. She was able to set the time.
3. She was able to set the dinner.
4. He was able to set the dinner.
5. He was able to set the meeting.
6. They were able to set the meeting.
7. We were able to set the meeting.

EXERCISE J8.4

 Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. My father was able to fetch me.
2. My father was able to fetch me at school.
3. My father was able to fetch me at school yesterday.
4. My father was able to fetch me at school yesterday afternoon.
5. My father and mother were able to fetch me at school yesterday afternoon.
6. My father and mother were able to fetch me and my brother at school yesterday afternoon.

EXERCISE J8.5

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. I am able to record the discussion. Repeat.
2. I am able to record the discussion. Change: song
3. I am able to record the song. Change: she.
4. She is able to record the song. Change: time.
5. She is able to record the time. Change: he.
6. He is able to record the time. Change: they.
7. They are able to record the time. Change: we.
8. We are able to record the time. Change: music.
9. We are able to record the music. Change: speech.

EXERCISE J8.6

 Transformation Drill

1. The player was able to score a point. Repeat.
2. The player was able to score a point. Transform: who.
3. The player was able to score a point. Transform: not.
4. He was able to finish his homework. Repeat.
5. He was able to finish his homework. Transform: who.
6. He was able to finish his homework. Transform: what.
7. The baby was able to grab my fingers. Repeat.
8. The baby was able to grab my fingers. Transform: who.
9. The baby was able to grab my fingers. Transform: what.
10. The baby was able to grab my fingers. Transform: not.

EXERCISE J8.7



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. He was able to finish his homework. Repeat.
2. He was able to finish his homework. Change: food.
3. He was able to finish his food. Change: work.
4. He was able to finish his work. Change: do.
5. He was able to do his work. Change: sell.
6. He was able to sell his work. Change: house.
7. He was able to sell his house. Change: clean.

EXERCISE J8.8



Open Questions Exercise

1. Are you able to clean your house today?
2. Were you able to finish your job yesterday?
3. Were you able to set the table for your breakfast this morning?
4. Were you able to fetch your child?
5. Were you able to finish your tea this morning?
6. Were you able to face all your problems?

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VOCABULARY

object
youth

shut
youngster

specify
grass

delay
wing

stand up

prisoner
sit down

male

EXERCISE J9.1



Repetition Drill

1. She objects to the idea of working early in the morning.
2. She shut down the door slowly.
3. The company shut after a year.
4. The professor did not specify the color of the book.
5. He wants to delay the meeting.
6. The male prisoner was talking to the policeman.
7. The youth of today are full of ideas.
8. He is a simple youngster.
9. The farmer removed the grass in the garden.
10. Birds have wings.
11. She is sitting down.
12. They are standing up.

EXERCISE J9.P1



Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. specify
2. delay (v)
3. prisoner
4. male
5. youngsters
6. grass
7. shut
8. removed

EXERCISE J9.2

 Basic Single-Slot Substitution Drill

1. She shut the door slowly.
2. She shut the window slowly.
3. He shut the window slowly.
4. He shut the window carefully.
5. They shut the window carefully.
6. We shut the window carefully.
7. You shut the window carefully.

EXERCISE J9.3

 Basic Single-Slot Substitution Drill

1. He is a simple youngster.
2. She is a simple youngster.
3. They are simple youngsters.
4. They are good youngsters.
5. They are creative youngsters.
6. We are creative youngsters.
7. We are happy youngsters.

EXERCISE J9.4

 Intermediate Single-Slot Substitution Drill

1. He wants to delay the meeting. Repeat.
2. He wants to delay the meeting. Change: she.
3. She wants to delay the meeting. Change: training.
4. She wants to delay the training. Change: they.
5. They want to delay the training. Change: practice.
6. They want to delay the practice. Change: start.
7. They want to start the practice. Change: we.
8. We want to start the practice. Change: end.

EXERCISE J9.5



Transformation Drill

1. The farmer removed the grass in the garden. Repeat.
2. The farmer removed the grass in the garden. Transform: who.
3. The farmer removed the grass in the garden. Transform: where.
4. The farmer removed the grass in the garden. Transform: what.
5. She shut the door slowly. Repeat.
6. She shut the door slowly. Transform: who.
7. She shut the door slowly. Transform: how.
8. The male prisoner was talking to the policeman. Repeat.
9. The male prisoner was talking to the policeman. Transform: who.
10. She objects to the idea of working early in the morning. Repeat.
11. She objects to the idea of working early in the morning. Transform: who.
12. She objects to the idea of working early in the morning. Transform: not.

EXERCISE J9.6



Basic Single-Slot Substitution Drill

1. She objects to the idea of working early in the morning.
2. He objects to the idea of working early in the morning.
3. They object to the idea of working early in the morning.
4. They object to the idea of studying early in the morning.
5. We object to the idea of studying early in the morning.
6. We object to the idea of studying early in the afternoon.
7. We object to the idea of studying late in the afternoon.
8. We object to the idea of studying late at night.

EXERCISE J9.7



Mixed Drill

1. The male prisoner was talking to the policeman. Repeat.
2. The male prisoner was talking to the policeman. Add: in the office.
3. The male prisoner was talking to the policeman in the office. Change: teacher.

4. The male teacher was talking to the policeman in the office. Change: student.
5. The male teacher was talking to the student in the office. Transform: who.
6. The male teacher was talking to the student in the office. Transform: where.
7. The male teacher was talking to the student in the office. Transform: not.

EXERCISE J9.P2



Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences and questions.

1. How did she shut the door?
2. Who objects to the idea of working early in the morning?
3. Who was talking to the policeman?
4. She does not object to the idea of working early in the morning.
5. The male prisoner was talking to the policeman.
6. She wants to delay the training.
7. The professor did not specify the color of the book.

EXERCISE J9.8



Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

1. wings / have / birds.
2. garden / in / the / removed / the / grass / farmer / the.
3. talking / male / the / prisoner / was / policeman / to / the.
4. objects / idea / to / the / working / of / she / early / in / the / morning.
5. meeting / delay / the / to / wants / he.
6. ideas / the / youth / today / of / full / are / of.
7. youngster / simple / a / is / he.
8. standing up / are / they.
9. is / she / sitting down.

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EXERCISE J REV3.1



Reading Exercise

1. I am able to record the discussion.
2. He was able to finish his homework.
3. She is able to appoint a new manager.
4. He was able to set the table.
5. She is able to spot the mistakes.
6. The team was able to achieve first plac to win the prize.
7. The baby is able to grab my fingers.
8. The player was able to score a point.

EXERCISE J REV3.2



Reading Exercise

1. My father was able to fetch me.
2. She is able to select the players.
3. I am able to face my problems.
4. My father was able to fetch me.
5. She is sitting down.
6. They are standing up.
7. She was bored by the discussion.
8. The discussion was boring.

EXERCISE J REV3.3



Reading Exercise

1. I am interested in the play.
2. The play is interesting.
3. I am amused by the snow.
4. The snow is amusing.
5. He was annoyed with his speech.
6. His speech was annoying.
7. I am confused by her answers.
8. Her answers are confusing.
9. I am excited about the basketball game.
10. The basketball game is exciting.

EXERCISE J REV3.4



Repetition Drill

1. She objects to the idea of working early in the morning.
2. She shut the door slowly.
3. The company shut down after a year.
4. The professor did not specify the color of the book.
5. He wants to delay the meeting.
6. The male prisoner was talking to the policeman.
7. The youth of today are full of ideas.
8. He is a simple youngster.
9. The farmer removed the grass in the garden.
10. Birds have wings.

EXERCISE J REV3.5



Transformation Drill

1. I am confused by her answers. Repeat.
2. I am confused by her answers. Transform: who.
Who is confused by her answers?
3. I am confused by her answers. Transform: not.
I am not confused by her answers.
4. Her answers are confusing. Repeat.
5. Her answers are confusing. Transform: what.
What are confusing?
6. Her answers are confusing. Transform: not.
Her answers are not confusing.
7. The basketball game is exciting. Repeat.
8. The basketball game is exciting. Transform: what.
What is exciting?
9. The basketball game is exciting. Transform: not.
The basketball game is not exciting.
10. I am excited about the basketball game. Repeat.
11. I am excited about the basketball game. Transform: who.
Who is excited about the basketball game?
12. I am excited about the basketball game. Transform: not.
I am not excited about the basketball game.

EXERCISE J REV3.6



Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. record
2. finish
3. grab
4. face
5. select
6. fetch
7. score
8. spot

EXERCISE J REV3.7



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. I am interested in the play.
2. She is interested in the play.
3. He is interested in the play.
4. We are interested in the play.
5. They are interested in the play.
6. You are interested in the play.
7. You are interested in the position.
8. You are interested in the painting.
9. You are interested in the pattern.

EXERCISE J REV3.8



Transformation Drill

1. The player was able to score a point. Repeat.
2. The player was able to score a point. Transform: who.
Who was able to score a point?
3. The player was able to score a point. Transform: not.
The player was not able to score a point.
4. He was able to finish his homework. Repeat.
5. He was able to finish his homework. Transform: who.
Who was able to finish his homework?

6. He was able to finish his homework. Transform: what.
What was he able to finish?
7. The baby was able to grab my fingers. Repeat.
8. The baby was able to grab my fingers. Transform: who.
Who was able to grab my fingers?
9. The baby was able to grab my fingers. Transform: what.
What was the baby able to grab?
10. The baby was able to grab my fingers. Transform: not.
The baby was not able to grab my fingers.

EXERCISE J REV3.9



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. He was annoyed with his speech. Repeat.
2. He was annoyed with his speech. Change: she.
She was annoyed with his speech.
3. She was annoyed with his speech. Change: they.
They were annoyed with his speech.
4. They were annoyed with his speech. Change: voice.
They were annoyed with his voice.
5. They were annoyed with his voice. Change: brother.
They were annoyed with his brother.
6. They were annoyed with his brother. Change: sister.
They were annoyed with his sister.
7. They were annoyed with his sister. Change: smell.
They were annoyed with his smell.
8. They were annoyed with his smell. Change: her.
They were annoyed with her smell.

EXERCISE J REV3.10



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. The play is interesting.
2. The musical is interesting.
3. The musical in the theater is interesting.
4. The musical in the theater is interesting and amusing.
5. The musical in the theater is interesting, amusing and exciting.
6. The two musicals in the theater are interesting, amusing and exciting.

EXERCISE J REV3.11



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. He was able to finish his homework. Repeat.
2. He was able to finish his homework. Change: food.
He was able to finish his food.
3. He was able to finish his food. Change: work.
He was able to finish his work.
4. He was able to finish his work. Change: do.
He was able to do his work.
5. He was able to do his work. Change: sell.
He was able to sell his work.
6. He was able to sell his work. Change: house.
He was able to sell his house.
7. He was able to sell his house. Change: clean.
He was able to clean his house.

EXERCISE J REV3.12



Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. specify
2. delay (v)
3. prisoner
4. male
5. youngsters
6. grass
7. shut
8. removed

EXERCISE J REV3.13



Mixed Drill

1. I am interested in the play. Repeat
2. I am interested in the play. Change: musical.
I am interested in the musical.

3. I am interested in the musical. Add: in the theater.
I am interested in the musical in the theater.
4. I am interested in the musical in the theater. Change: she.
She is interested in the musical in the theater.
5. She is interested in the musical in the theater. Change: he.
He is interested in the musical in the theater.
6. He is interested in the musical in the theater. Change: they.
They are interested in the musical in the theater.
7. They are interested in the musical in the theater. Transform: who.
Who is interested in the musical in the theater?
8. They are interested in the musical in the theater. Transform: not.
They are not interested in the musical in the theater.

EXERCISE J REV3.14



Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences and questions.

1. How did she shut the door? ↘
2. Who objects to the idea of working early in the morning? ↘
3. Who was talking to the policeman? ↘
4. She does not object to the idea of working early in the morning. ↘
5. The male prisoner was talking to the policeman. ↘
6. She wants to delay the training. ↘
7. The professor did not specify the color of the book. ↘

EXERCISE J REV3.15



Writing Exercise

1. I am excited about the basketball game.
2. She is able to appoint a new manager.
3. She objects to the idea of working early in the morning.
4. My father was able to fetch me.
5. The male prisoner was talking to the policeman.
6. The team was able to achieve first place to win the prize.
7. The professor did not specify the color of the book.

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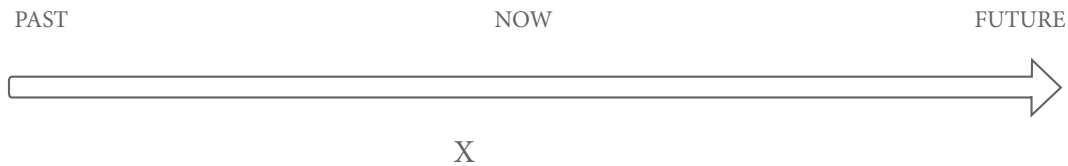
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GRAMMAR FOCUS

Talking About the Recent Past
just (a short time ago)

We often use the present perfect or simple past with 'just' to talk about the recent past and actions or events that happened in the recent past.



Examples:

I have just closed the door.

(within the last minute)

The small girl has just started walking.

(within the last week or few weeks)

Jill has just made coffee.

(within the last few minutes)

EXERCISE J10.1



Repetition Drill

1. I have just read the book.
2. He just finished his sandwich.
3. I have just accepted the position.
4. She has just set the table for breakfast.
5. We just discussed the problem.
6. They just heard the news on the radio.
7. I have just joined the meeting.
8. He has just recorded his new song.
9. The police have just responded to the emergency call.
10. I have just remembered my appointments.

EXERCISE J10.2



Basic Single-Slot Substitution Drill

1. I have just read the book.
2. She has just read the book.
3. He has just read the book.
4. We have just read the book.
5. They have just read the book.

6. You have just read the book.
7. You have just read the news.
8. You have just watched the news.
9. You have just watched the show.
10. You have just recorded the show.

EXERCISE J10.3

 Basic Single-Slot Substitution Drill

1. I have just accepted the position.
2. I have just accepted the job.
3. He has just accepted the job.
4. She has just accepted the job.
5. We have just accepted the job.
6. They have just accepted the job.
7. You have just accepted the job.

EXERCISE J10.4

 Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. We just discussed the problem.
2. We just discussed the problem in the company.
3. We just discussed the problem in the company yesterday.
4. We just discussed the problem in the company yesterday afternoon.

EXERCISE J10.5

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. They just heard the news on the radio. Repeat.
2. They just heard the news on the radio. Add: yesterday.
3. They just heard the news on the radio yesterday. Add: morning.
4. They just heard the news on the radio yesterday morning. Add: bad.

EXERCISE J10.6

 Intermediate Single-Slot Substitution Drill

1. He has just finished his sandwich. Repeat.
2. He has just finished his sandwich. Change: she.
3. She has just finished her sandwich. Change: breakfast.
4. She has just finished her breakfast. Change: homework.
5. She has just finished her homework. Change: they.
6. They have just finished their homework. Change: work.
7. They have just finished their work. Change: practice.
8. They have just finished their practice. Change: start.
9. They have just started their practice. Change: training.

EXERCISE J10.7

 Transformation Drill

1. She has just set the table for breakfast. Repeat.
2. She has just set the table for breakfast. Transform: who.
3. She has just set the table for breakfast. Transform: what.
4. They just heard the news on the radio. Repeat.
5. They just heard the news on the radio. Transform: who.
6. They just heard the news on the radio. Transform: what.
7. They just heard the news on the radio. Transform: where.
8. He just finished his sandwich. Repeat.
9. He just finished his sandwich. Transform: who.
10. He just finished his sandwich. Transform: what.

EXERCISE J10.8

 Mixed Drill

1. I have just read the book. Repeat.
2. I have just read the book. Add: English.
3. I have just read the English book. Add: in the library.
4. I have just read the English book in the library. Change: in my room.
5. I have just read the English book in my room. Transform: who.
6. I have just read the English book in my room. Transform: what.
7. I have just read the English book in my room. Transform: where.

EXERCISE J10.9

 Instruction, Question and Answer Drill

1. Open the book, please.
Did you just open the book?
2. Close the book, please.
Did you just close the book?
3. Sit down, please.
Did you just sit down?
4. Stand up, please.
Did you just stand up?
5. Show your book to me, please.
Did you just show your book to me?
6. Knock on the door, please.
Did you just knock on the door?
7. Smell your hand, please.
Did you just smell your hand?

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VOCABULARY

forest
branch

leaf
state

countryside
hill

desert
rock

dust
stone

fall
sand

EXERCISE J11.1



Repetition Drill

1. You can see big trees in a forest.
2. The leaves are falling from the tree.
3. She lives in the countryside.
4. We live in different states.
5. The table is covered with dust.
6. It is cool in fall.
7. Many branches fell in our garden.
8. The Sahara is a big desert.
9. There are many hills around my town.
10. The boy throws rocks into the water.
11. She has sand in her shoes.
12. The walls of my room are made of stone.

EXERCISE J11.P1



Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. forest
2. leaf
3. countryside
4. desert
5. dust
6. fall
7. hill
8. rock
9. sand

EXERCISE J11.2

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The walls of my room are made of stone.
2. The walls of my house are made of stone.
3. The walls of her house are made of stone.
4. The walls of his house are made of stone.
5. The walls of our house are made of stone.
6. The walls of our house are made of glass.
7. The walls of their house are made of glass.

EXERCISE J11.3

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The table is covered with dust. Repeat.
2. The table is covered with dust. Change: car.
3. The car is covered with dust. Change: book.
4. The book is covered with dust. Change: train.
5. The train is covered with dust. Change: snow.
6. The train is covered with snow. Change: bus.
7. The bus is covered with snow. Change: house.
8. The house is covered with snow. Change: building.

EXERCISE J11.4

 Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. The leaves are falling from the tree.
2. The yellow leaves are falling from the tree.
3. The yellow leaves are falling from the big tree.
4. The yellow leaves are falling from the big tree in the garden.

EXERCISE J11.5

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She has sand in her shoes.
2. He has sand in his shoes.
3. You have sand in your shoes.
4. They have sand in their shoes.
5. We have sand in our shoes.

6. We have sand in our house.
7. We have food in our house.
8. We have milk in our house.

EXERCISE J11.6

 Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. It is cool in fall. Repeat.
2. It is cool in fall. Change: cold, winter.
3. It is cold in winter. Change: hot, summer.
4. It is hot in summer. Change: warm, spring.
5. It is warm in spring. Change: nice, the countryside.
6. It is nice in the countryside. Change: exciting, class.
7. It is exciting in the class. Change: boring, hospital.

EXERCISE J11.7

 Transformation Drill

1. She lives in the countryside. Repeat.
2. She lives in the countryside. Transform: who.
3. She lives in the countryside. Transform: where.
4. She lives in the countryside. Transform: not.
5. The leaves are falling from the tree. Repeat.
6. The leaves are falling from the tree. Transform: what.
7. The leaves are falling from the tree. Transform: not.
8. The boy throws the rock into the water. Repeat.
9. The boy throws the rock into the water. Transform: who.
10. The boy throws the rock into the water. Transform: where.

EXERCISE J11.8

 Open Questions Exercise

1. Are there any hills around your town?
2. Do you like to go to a forest?
3. Do you like to live in the countryside?
4. Do you live in a different state from your parents?
5. Are there stones outside your house?
6. Is it cool in fall in your country?
7. Do you have sand in your shoes?

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VOCABULARY

melts
button

press
switch

break down
ice cream

ice

break down = (pv) to stop functioning (vehicle, machine)

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Describing the Effect of an Event
zero and first conditional

Zero conditional

We use the zero conditional when the result will always happen or is always true.

This is the structure of the zero conditional:

If/When + present simple,... present simple

E.g.

If I drink too much coffee, I feel sick.

When it is winter in Russia, it snows.

First conditional

We use the first conditional when we talk about things which might happen in the future.

This is the structure of the first conditional:

If + present simple, ... will + infinitive

E.g.

If it rains tomorrow, I will just stay at home.

EXERCISE J12.1



Repetition Drill

1. When it is night, it is dark.
2. When it is winter, it is cold.
3. If the train breaks down, it will not arrive on time.

4. When it is December, it is Christmas time.
5. When babies are hungry, they cry.
6. When it is hot, ice melts.
7. If it rains, they will get wet.
8. If you don't eat the ice cream immediately after opening, it will melt.
9. If you press the switch, the light will come on.
10. If it is May in the Philippines, it is hot.
11. If you press the button, the computer will start working.
12. When you mix yellow and blue, you get green.

EXERCISE J12.P1

 Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. melts
2. press
3. button
4. break down
5. ice
6. switch
7. arrive
8. light
9. computer

EXERCISE J12.2

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. If the train breaks down, it will not arrive on time.
2. If the bus breaks down, it will not arrive on time.
3. If the car breaks down, it will not arrive on time.
4. If the bike breaks down, it will not arrive on time.
5. If the bike stops, it will not arrive on time.
6. If we stop, we will not arrive on time.
7. If they stop, they will not arrive on time.
8. If he stops, he will not arrive on time.

EXERCISE J12.3



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. If it rains, they will get wet.
2. If it rains, he will get wet.
3. If it rains, she will get wet.
4. If it rains, you will get wet.
5. If it rains, we will get wet.
6. If it rains, the students will get wet.
7. If it rains, the players will get wet.

EXERCISE J12.4



Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. When it is winter, it is cold.
2. When it is summer, it is hot.
3. When it is fall, it is warm.
4. When it is spring, it is cool.
5. When it is morning, it is light.
6. When the wood is thick, it is heavy.
7. When it is raining, it is wet.
8. When the water is clean, it is safe.

EXERCISE J12.5



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. If you press the switch, the light will come on. Repeat.
2. If you press the switch, the light will come on. Change: she.
3. If she presses the switch, the light will come on. Change: he.
4. If he presses the switch, the light will come on. Change: they.
5. If they press the switch, the light will come on. Change: we.
6. If they press the switch, the light will come on. Change: button.
7. If they press the button, the light will come on. Change: music.

EXERCISE J12.6



Transformation Drill

1. If you press the button, the computer will start working. Repeat.
2. If you press the button, the computer will start working. Transform: how.
3. If you press the button, the computer will start working. Transform: what will happen.
4. If you press the button, the computer will start working. Transform: not.
5. If you press the button, the computer will start working. Transform: zero conditional.
6. When it is hot, ice melts. Repeat.
7. When it is hot, ice melts. Transform: what will happen.
8. When it is hot, ice melts. Transform: not.
9. When it is hot, ice melts. Transform: first conditional.

EXERCISE J12.P2



Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences and questions.

1. How will the computer start working?
2. What will happen if you press the button?
3. When it is hot, ice melts.
4. If the train breaks down, it will arrive on time.
5. If you don't eat the ice cream immediately after opening, it will melt.
6. What will happen when it is hot?
7. If you press the button, the computer will start working.

EXERCISE J12.7



Mixed Drill

1. If you press the switch, the light will come on. Repeat.
2. If you press the switch, the light will come on. Change: button.
3. If you press the button, the light will come on. Add: red.
4. If you press the red button, the light will come on. Add: immediately.
5. If you press the red button, the light will come on immediately. Change: music.
6. If you press the red button, the music will come on immediately. Change: we.
7. If we press the red button, the music will come on immediately. Transform: not.

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EXERCISE J REV4.1



Reading Exercise

1. You can see big trees in a forest.
2. The leaves are falling from the tree.
3. She lives in the countryside.
4. We live in different states.
5. The table is covered with dust.
6. It is cool in fall.
7. Many branches fell in our garden.
8. The Sahara is a big desert.

EXERCISE J REV4.2



Reading Exercise

1. When it is night, it is dark.
2. When it is winter, it is cold.
3. If the train breaks down, it will not arrive on time.
4. When it is December, it is Christmas time.
5. When babies are hungry, they cry.
6. When it is hot, ice melts.
7. If it rains, they will get wet.
8. If you don't eat the ice cream immediately after opening, it will melt.

EXERCISE J REV4.3



Reading Exercise

1. There are many hills around my town.
2. The boy throws rocks into the water.
3. She has sand in her shoes.
4. The walls of my room are made of stone.
5. If you press the switch, the light will come on.
6. If it is May in the Philippines, it is hot.
7. If you press the button, the computer will start working.
8. When you mix yellow and blue, you get green.

EXERCISE J REV4.4



Repetition Drill

1. I have just read the book.
2. He just finished his sandwich.
3. I have just accepted the position.
4. She has just set the table for breakfast.
5. We just discussed the problem.
6. They just heard the news on the radio.
7. I have just joined the meeting.
8. He has just recorded his new song.
9. The police have just responded to the emergency call.
10. I have just remembered my appointments.

EXERCISE J REV4.5



Basic Single-Slot Substitution Drill

1. I have just read the book.
2. She has just read the book.
3. He has just read the book.
4. We have just read the book.
5. They have just read the book.
6. You have just read the book.
7. You have just read the news.
8. You have just watched the news.
9. You have just watched the show.
10. You have just recorded the show.

EXERCISE J REV4.6



Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. melts
2. press
3. button
4. break down
5. ice
6. switch
7. arrive
8. light
9. computer

EXERCISE J REV4.7

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The table is covered with dust. Repeat.
2. The table is covered with dust. Change: car.
The car is covered with dust.
3. The car is covered with dust. Change: book.
The book is covered with dust.
4. The book is covered with dust. Change: train.
The train is covered with dust.
5. The train is covered with dust. Change: snow.
The train is covered with snow.
6. The train is covered with snow. Change: bus.
The bus is covered with snow.
7. The bus is covered with snow. Change: house.
The house is covered with snow.
8. The house is covered with snow. Change: building.
The building is covered with snow.

EXERCISE J REV4.8

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. They just heard the news on the radio. Repeat.
2. They just heard the news on the radio. Add: yesterday.
They just heard the news on the radio yesterday.
3. They just heard the news on the radio yesterday. Add: morning.
They just heard the news on the radio yesterday morning.
4. They just heard the news on the radio yesterday morning. Add: bad.
They just heard the bad news on the radio yesterday morning.

EXERCISE J REV4.9

 Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences and questions.

1. How will the computer start working ? ↘
2. What will happen if you press the button? ↘
3. When it is hot, | ice melts.
4. If the train breaks down, | it will not arrive on time.
5. If you don't eat the ice cream immediately after opening, | it will melt.
6. What will happen when it is hot? ↘
7. If you press the button, | the computer will start working.

EXERCISE J REV4.10

 Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. forest
2. leaf
3. countryside
4. desert
5. dust
6. fall
7. hill
8. rock
9. sand

EXERCISE J REV4.11

 Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. When it is winter, it is cold.
2. When it summer, it is hot.
3. When it is fall, it is warm.
4. When it is spring, it is cool.
5. When it is morning, it is light.
6. When the wood is thick, it is heavy.
7. When it is raining, it is wet.
8. When the water is clean, it is safe.

EXERCISE J REV4.12

 Intermediate Single-Slot Substitution Drill

1. He has just finished his sandwich. Repeat.
2. He has just finished his sandwich. Change: she.
She has just finished her sandwich.
3. She has just finished her sandwich. Change: breakfast.
She has just finished her breakfast.
4. She has just finished her breakfast. Change: homework.
She has just finished her homework.

5. She has just finished her homework. Change: they.
They have just finished their homework.
6. They have just finished their homework. Change: work.
They have just finished their work.
7. They have just finished their work. Change: practice.
They have just finished their practice.
8. They have just finished their practice. Change: start.
They have just started their practice.
9. They have just started their practice. Change: training.
They have just started their training.

EXERCISE J REV4.13



Transformation Drill

1. She lives in the countryside. Repeat.
2. She lives in the countryside. Transform: who.
Who lives in the countryside?
3. She lives in the countryside. Transform: where.
Where does she live?
4. She lives in the countryside. Transform: not.
She does not live in the countryside.
5. The leaves are falling from the tree. Repeat.
6. The leaves are falling from the tree. Transform: what.
What are falling from the tree?
7. The leaves are falling from the tree. Transform: not.
The leaves are not falling from the tree.
8. The boy throws the rock into the water. Repeat.
9. The boy throws the rock into the water. Transform: who.
Who throws the rock into the water?
10. The boy throws the rock into the water. Transform: where.
Where does the boy throw the rock?

EXERCISE J REV4.14



Instruction, Question and Answer Drill

1. Open the book, please.
Did you just open the book?
Yes, I just opened the book.

2. Close the book, please.

Did you just close the book?

Yes, I just closed the book.

3. Sit down, please.

Did you just sit down?

Yes, I just sat down.

4. Stand up, please.

Did you just stand up?

Yes, I just stood up.

5. Show your book to me, please.

Did you just show your book to me?

Yes, I just showed my book to you.

6. Knock on the door, please.

Did you just knock on the door?

Yes, I just knocked on the door.

7. Smell your hand, please.

Did you just smell your hand?

Yes, I just smelled my hand.

EXERCISE J REV4.15



Writing Exercise

1. The police have just responded to the emergency call.
2. The walls of my room are made of stone.
3. If you don't eat the ice cream immediately after opening, it will melt.
4. I have just remembered my appointments.
5. The boy throws rocks into the water.
6. If the train breaks down, it will not arrive on time.
7. When you mix yellow and blue, you get green.

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VOCABULARY

sunny
pleasant

conscious
put on

take off
bump into

try on
legal

rainy

take off = to remove something usually clothing

try on = to wear something to see if it fits or suits

put on = to wear

bump into = to collide without great force

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Describing the Relationship Between Two Future Events.
zero conditional and first conditional

The zero and first conditionals can be used to describe the relationship between two events. The relationship between these two events does not automatically or necessarily happen; it might be the choice of someone or an organization or company.

For example:

The zero conditional describes the habitual relationship between two events. For example:

When I am tired, I drink coffee.

If it's hot on the weekend, John goes to the beach.

When it rains, many people stay inside.

The first conditional describes the relationship between a present and a future event or between two future events.

For example:

If it is hot outside now, I won't wear a jacket. (present event or state and future event)

If she is here in the office, Sue will talk to her now. (present event or state and future event)

If it's hot tomorrow, we'll go to the beach. (future event and future event)

If Bob arrives next week, Julie will buy lunch for him. (future event and future event)

EXERCISE J13.1

 Repetition Drill

1. If it is sunny tomorrow, I will go to the park.
2. If she is conscious, I will talk to her.
3. If it is legal, I will accept the job.
4. If it is hot, I will take off my shirt.
5. If it is cold, I will put on my socks.
6. If the dress is nice, I will try it on.
7. If she studies hard, she gets good scores.
8. If you don't study, you get low scores.
9. If you sleep late, you feel sleepy the next morning.
10. If the weather is pleasant, I will go to school.
11. If the bus bumps into a tree, it will break down.
12. When it is rainy on Mondays, I don't go to work.
13. When it is my rest day, I go to the mall.

EXERCISE J13.2

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. If she is conscious, I will talk to her.
2. If he is conscious, I will talk to him.
3. If they are conscious, I will talk to them.
4. If they are ready, I will talk to them.
5. If they are ready, he will talk to them.
6. If they are ready, she will talk to them.
7. If they are ready, we will talk to them.
8. If they are successful, we will talk to them.
9. If they are aware, we will talk to them.
10. If they are friendly, we will talk to them.

EXERCISE J13.3

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. When it is rainy on Mondays, I don't go to work. Repeat.
2. When it is rainy on Mondays, I don't go to work. Change: she.
3. When it is rainy on Mondays, she doesn't go to work. Change: he.
4. When it is rainy on Mondays, he doesn't go to work. Change: they.
5. When it is rainy on Mondays, they don't go to work. Change: you.

6. When it is rainy on Mondays, you don't go to work. Change: we.
7. When it is rainy on Mondays, we don't go to work. Change: school.
8. When it is rainy on Mondays, we don't go to school. Change: the office.

EXERCISE J13.4

 Transformation Drill

1. If the weather is pleasant, I will go to school. Repeat.
2. If the weather is pleasant, I will go to school. Transform: who.
3. If the weather is pleasant, I will go to school. Transform: what will happen.
4. If the weather is pleasant, I will go to school. Transform: where.
5. If the weather is pleasant, I will go to school. Transform: not.
6. If she studies hard, she gets good scores. Repeat.
7. If she studies hard, she gets good scores. Transform: what will happen.
8. If she studies hard, she gets good scores. Transform: not.
9. If she studies hard, she gets good scores. Transform: who.

EXERCISE J13.5

 Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. If the weather is pleasant, I will go to school.
2. If the weather is really pleasant, I will go to school.
3. If the weather is really pleasant, I will go to school tomorrow.
4. If the weather is really pleasant, I will go to school tomorrow morning.
5. If the weather is really pleasant, I will definitely go to school tomorrow morning.

EXERCISE J13.6

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. If you sleep late, you feel sleepy the next morning. Repeat.
2. If you sleep late, you feel sleepy the next morning. Change: she.
3. If she sleeps late, she feels sleepy the next morning. Change: he.
4. If he sleeps late, he feels sleepy the next morning. Change: day.
5. If he sleeps late, he feels sleepy the next day. Change: we
6. If we sleep late, we feel sleepy the next day. Change: they.
7. If they sleep late, they feel sleepy the next day. Change: tired.

EXERCISE J13.7



Mixed Drill

1. If it is sunny tomorrow, I will go to the park. Repeat.
2. If it is sunny tomorrow, I will go to the park. Change: she.
3. If it is sunny tomorrow, she will go to the park. Change: he.
4. If it is sunny tomorrow, he will go to the park. Add: in the afternoon.
5. If it is sunny tomorrow, he will go to the park in the afternoon. Add: really.
6. If it is really sunny tomorrow, he will go to the park in the afternoon. Transform: who.
7. If it is really sunny tomorrow, he will go to the park in the afternoon. Transform: what will happen.

EXERCISE J13.8



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. When it is my rest day, I go to the mall.
2. When it is your rest day, I go to the mall.
3. When it is your rest day, she goes to the mall.
4. When it is your rest day, he goes to the mall.
5. When it is your rest day, they go to the mall.
6. When it is your rest day, we go to the mall.
7. When it is your rest day, you go to the mall.
8. When it is your rest day, you go to the shops.

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VOCABULARY

pocket
serious

rude
young

Greece
standout

Greek
lottery

stand out = to be easily seen or noticed

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Describing Possible Future Events
first and second conditionals

We can also make conditional sentences to talk about what might or could happen in the future. The first conditional is commonly used to describe possible future events, but the second conditional can also be used sometimes when the event or action is not very likely to happen. For example:

(1a) If I win the lottery, I will buy a house.

(2a) If I won the lottery, I would buy a house. (I don't think it is likely that I will win the lottery.)

These sentences are also good:

(1b) If I win the lottery tomorrow, I will buy a house.

(2b) If I won the lottery tomorrow, I would buy a house. (again, I don't think it is likely that I will win the lottery.)

EXERCISE J14.1



Repetition Drill

1. If I found the key in my pocket, I would be happy.
2. If I receive a lot of money next year, I will buy a house.
3. If I am able to go to Japan again, I will visit Mt. Fuji.
4. If I won the lottery, I would buy a car.
5. If she studied hard, she would pass the test.
6. If she moves to Greece, maybe she will learn how to speak Greek.
7. If little Freddy isn't rude again, the other kids will talk to him.
8. If he is in trouble, I will call the police.
9. If he remains in the company for ten years, he will become a manager.
10. If she stands out in the competition, she will get the major prize.
11. If you are serious with your studies, you will finish them without difficulty.
12. If many young people joined the meeting tomorrow, our boss would be very happy.

EXERCISE J14.P1

 Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. lottery
2. Greek
3. Greece
4. rude
5. serious
6. full
7. single
8. prize
9. trouble
10. pocket

EXERCISE J14.2

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. If my pocket was full of money, I would buy a nice house.
2. If your pocket was full of money, I would buy a nice house.
3. If your pocket was full of money, you would buy a nice house.
4. If his pocket was full of money, you would buy a nice house.
5. If her pocket was full of money, you would buy a nice house.
6. If her pocket was full of money, she would buy a nice house.
7. If our pockets was full of money, she would buy a nice house.
8. If our pockets was full of money, she would buy three nice houses.

EXERCISE J14.3

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. If he is in trouble, I will call the police.
2. If she is in trouble, I will call the police.
3. If you are in trouble, I will call the police.
4. If they are in trouble, I will call the police.
5. If we are in trouble, I will call the police.
6. If we are in trouble, I will the manager.
7. If we are in trouble, she will call the manager.
8. If we are in trouble, he will call the manager.

EXERCISE J14.4

 Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. If he is in trouble, I will call the police.
2. If he is in great trouble, I will call the police.
3. If he is really in great trouble, I will call the police.
4. If he is really in great trouble, I will immediately call the police.
5. If he is really in great trouble, I will immediately call the police for help.

EXERCISE J14.5

 Transformation Drill

1. If she moved to Greece, maybe she would learn how to speak Greek. Repeat.
2. If she moved to Greece, maybe she would learn how to speak Greek. Transform: first conditional.
3. If he is in trouble, I will call the police. Repeat.
4. If he is in trouble, I will call the police. Transform: second conditional.
5. If he remains in the company for ten years, he will become a manager. Repeat.
6. If he remains in the company for ten years, he will become a manager. Transform: second conditional.
7. If you are serious with your studies, you will finish them without difficulty. Repeat.
8. If you are serious with your studies, you will finish them without difficulty. Transform: second conditional.
9. If I won the lottery, I would buy a car. Repeat.
10. If I won the lottery, I would buy a car. Transform: first conditional.
11. If I go to Japan again, I will visit Mt. Fuji. Repeat.
12. If I go to Japan again, I will visit Mt. Fuji. Transform: second conditional.
13. If little Freddy wasn't rude again, the other kids would talk to him. Repeat.
14. If little Freddy wasn't rude again, the other kids would talk to him. Transform: first conditional.
15. If many young people joined the meeting tomorrow, our boss would be very happy. Repeat.
16. If many young people joined the meeting tomorrow, our boss would be very happy. Transform first conditional.

EXERCISE J14.6

 Mixed Drill

1. If she studied hard, she would pass the test. Repeat.
2. If she studied hard, she would pass the test. Change: he.
3. If he studied hard, he would pass the test. Change: you.

4. If you studied hard, you would pass the test. Add: really.
5. If you really studied hard, you would pass the test. Transform: what will happen.
6. If you really studied hard, you would pass the test. Transform: not.
7. If you really studied hard, you would pass the test. Change: they.

EXERCISE J14.7

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. If I won the lottery, I would buy a car. Repeat.
2. If I won the lottery, I would buy a car. Add: immediately
3. If I won the lottery, I would buy a car immediately. Add: nice.
4. If I won the lottery, I would buy a nice car immediately. Add: red.
5. If I won the lottery, I would buy a nice red car immediately. Add: really

EXERCISE J14.8

 Mixed Drill

1. If you are serious with your studies, you will finish them without difficulty. Repeat.
2. If you are serious with your studies, you will finish them without difficulty. Change: she.
3. If she is serious with her studies, she will finish them without difficulty. Change: he.
4. If he is serious with his studies, he will finish them without difficulty. Add: really.
5. If he is really serious with his studies, he will finish them without difficulty. Change: they.
6. If they are really serious with their studies, they will finish them without difficulty. Change: we.
7. If we are really serious with our studies, we will finish them without difficulty. Transform: not.

EXERCISE J14.9

 Question and Answer Drill

1. What will you do if you have a lot of money?
2. What will you do if you are hungry?
3. If you want to read books for free, where will you go?
4. If you are sick, where will you go?
5. If you became the manager of your company, what would you do?
6. If you lost your book, where would you look for it first?

EXERCISE J14.P2

 Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. If you are serious with your studies, you will finish it without difficulty.
2. If he is in trouble, I will call the police.
3. If my pocket was full of money, I would buy a nice house.
4. If he remains in the company for ten years, he will become a manager.
5. If she stands out in the competition, she will get the major prize.
6. If I went to Japan again, I would visit Mt. Fuji.
7. If you weren't rude, you would be included in the competition.

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VOCABULARY

fair (adj 1)	fair (adj 3)	dude	suit	former	mad (adj 2)	mad at
fair (adj 2)	fair (n)	delay	take off	criminal	mad (adj 1)	mad about

take off = to leave the ground, to start to fly
mad at = angry at someone
mad about = crazy (fond of) about something

EXERCISE J15.1



Repetition Drill

1. The delay of the train's arrival was caused by the bad weather.
2. He is a cool dude.
3. He wore his black suit to the conference in Tokyo.
4. My mother is fair to all her children.
5. He likes a woman who has fair skin.
6. He is in a fair condition after drinking the medicine.
7. There is a job fair in my town.
8. The girl was mad because the boy broke his promises.
9. Problems can cause someone to become mad.
10. The plane takes off at exactly one o'clock in the morning.
11. She is a former tennis player.
12. She is mad at him for sleeping late.
13. He is mad about reading books.
14. The police have collected information about the criminal activity.

EXERCISE J15.P1



Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. delay
2. former
3. criminal
4. fair
5. problem
6. plane
7. player
8. children

EXERCISE J15.2

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. He is in a fair condition after drinking the medicine.
2. She is in a fair condition after drinking the medicine.
3. She is in a fair condition after drinking the tea.
4. She is in a bad condition after drinking the tea.
5. They are in a bad condition after drinking the tea.
6. We are in a bad condition after drinking the tea.
7. I am in a bad condition after drinking the tea.
8. I am in a fine condition after drinking the tea.

EXERCISE J15.3

 Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. There is a job fair in my town.
2. There is a job fair in my home town.
3. There is a job fair in my small home town.
4. There is a job fair in my small home town tomorrow.
5. There is a job fair in my small home town tomorrow afternoon.
6. There is a job fair in my small home town tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock.
7. There is really a job fair in my small home town tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock.

EXERCISE J15.4

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She is mad at him for sleeping late. Repeat.
2. She is mad at him for sleeping late. Change: he.
3. He is mad at him for sleeping late. Change: her.
4. He is mad at her for sleeping late. Change: I.
5. I am mad at her for sleeping late. Change: calling.
6. I am mad at her for calling late. Change: they.
7. They are mad at her for calling late. Change: me.

EXERCISE J15.5

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. He is a cool dude. Repeat.
2. He is a cool dude. Change: father.
3. He is a cool father. Change: doctor.
4. He is a cool doctor. Change: she.
5. She is a cool doctor. Change: mother.
6. She is a cool mother. Change: good.
7. She is a good mother. Change: professor.
8. She is a good professor. Change: kind.
9. She is a kind professor. Change: friend.
10. She is a kind friend. Change: girl.

EXERCISE J15.6

 Transformation Drill

1. He is in a fair condition after drinking the medicine. Repeat.
2. He is in a fair condition after drinking the medicine. Transform: who.
3. He is in a fair condition after drinking the medicine. Transform: not.
4. He is mad about reading books. Repeat.
5. He is mad about reading books. Transform: who.
6. He is mad about reading books. Transform: what.
7. He is mad about reading books. Transform: not.
8. He likes a woman who has fair skin. Repeat.
9. He likes a woman who has fair skin. Transform: what.
10. He likes a woman who has fair skin. Transform: not.

EXERCISE J15.7

 Mixed Drill

1. He wore his black suit to the conference in Tokyo. Repeat.
2. He wore his black suit to the conference in Tokyo. Change: she.
3. She wore her black suit to the conference in Tokyo. Change: gray.

4. She wore her gray suit to the conference in Tokyo. Add: last month.
5. She wore her gray suit to the conference in Tokyo last month. Change: meeting.
6. She wore her gray suit to the meeting in Tokyo last month. Change: you.
7. You wore your gray suit to the meeting in Tokyo last month. Transform: what.
8. You wore your gray suit to the meeting in Tokyo last month. Transform: not.

EXERCISE J15.8

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The delay of the train's arrival was caused by the bad weather. Repeat.
2. The delay of the train's arrival was caused by the bad weather. Change: bus.
3. The delay of the bus's arrival was caused by the bad weather. Change: plane.
4. The delay of the plane's arrival was caused by the bad weather. Change: students.
5. They delay of the students' arrival was caused by the bad weather. Change: class.
6. The delay of the students' class was caused by the bad weather. Change: training.
7. The delay of the students' training was caused by the bad weather. Change: player.
8. The delay of the players' training was caused by the bad weather. Change: practice.

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EXERCISE J REV5.1



Reading Exercise

1. If I found the key in my pocket, I would be happy.
2. If I receive a lot of money next year, I will buy a house.
3. If I am able to go to Japan again, I will visit Mt. Fuji.
4. If I won the lottery, I would buy a car.
5. If she studied hard, she would pass the test.
6. If she moves to Greece, maybe she will learn how to speak Greek.
7. If little Freddy isn't rude again, the other kids will talk to him.
8. If he is in trouble, I will call the police.

EXERCISE J REV5.2



Reading Exercise

1. If he remains in the company for ten years, he will become a manager.
2. If she stands out in the competition, she will get the major prize.
3. If you are serious with your studies, you will finish them without difficulty.
4. If many young people joined the meeting tomorrow, our boss would be very happy.
5. If you sleep late, you feel sleepy the next morning.
6. If the weather is pleasant, I will go to school.
7. If the bus bumps into a tree, it will break down.
8. When it is rainy on Mondays, I don't go to work.

EXERCISE J REV5.3



Reading Exercise

1. There is a job fair in my town.
2. There is a job fair in my hometown.
3. There is a job fair in my small hometown.
4. There is a job fair in my small hometown tomorrow.
5. There is a job fair in my small hometown tomorrow afternoon.
6. There is a job fair in my small hometown tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock.
7. There is really a job fair in my small hometown tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock.

EXERCISE J REV5.4



Repetition Drill

1. The delay of the train's arrival was caused by the bad weather.
2. He is a cool dude.
3. He wore his black suit to the conference in Tokyo.
4. My mother is fair to all her children.
5. He likes a woman who has fair skin.
6. He is in a fair condition after drinking the medicine.
7. There is a job fair in my town.
8. The girl was mad because the boy broke his promises.
9. Problems can cause someone to become mad.
10. The plane takes off at exactly one o'clock in the morning.

EXERCISE J REV5.5



Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. lottery
2. Greek
3. Greece
4. rude
5. serious
6. full
7. single
8. prize
9. trouble
10. pocket

EXERCISE J REV5.6



Basic Single-Slot Substitution Drill

1. He is in a fair condition after drinking the medicine.
2. She is in a fair condition after drinking the medicine.
3. She is in a fair condition after drinking the tea.
4. She is in a bad condition after drinking the tea.
5. They are in a bad condition after drinking the tea.
6. We are in a bad condition after drinking the tea.
7. I am in a bad condition after drinking the tea.
8. I am in a fine condition after drinking the tea.

EXERCISE J REV5.7

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. If she is conscious, I will talk to her.
2. If he is conscious, I will talk to him.
3. If they are conscious, I will talk to them.
4. If they are ready, I will talk to them.
5. If they are ready, he will talk to them.
6. If they are ready, she will talk to them.
7. If they are ready, we will talk to them.
8. If they are successful, we will talk to them.
9. If they are aware, we will talk to them.
10. If they are friendly, we will talk to them.

EXERCISE J REV5.8

 Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. If he is in trouble, I will call the police.
2. If he is in great trouble, I will call the police.
3. If he is really in great trouble, I will call the police.
4. If he is really in great trouble, I will immediately call the police.
5. If he is really in great trouble, I will immediately call the police for help.

EXERCISE J REV5.9

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. He is a cool dude. Repeat.
2. He is a cool dude. Change: father.
He is a cool father.
3. He is a cool father. Change: doctor.
He is a cool doctor.
4. He is a cool doctor. Change: she.
She is a cool doctor.
5. She is a cool doctor. Change: mother.
She is a cool mother.
6. She is a cool mother. Change: good.
She is a good mother.
7. She is a good mother. Change: professor.
She is a good professor.
8. She is a good professor. Change: kind.
She is a kind professor.

9. She is a kind professor. Change: friend.
She is a kind friend.
10. She is a kind friend. Change: girl.
She is a kind girl.

EXERCISE J REV5.10



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. When it is rainy on Mondays, I don't go to work. Repeat.
2. When it is rainy on Mondays, I don't go to work. Change: she.
When it is rainy on Mondays, she doesn't go to work.
3. When it is rainy on Mondays, she doesn't go to work. Change: he.
When it is rainy on Mondays, he doesn't go to work.
4. When it is rainy on Mondays, he doesn't go to work. Change: they.
When it is rainy on Mondays, they don't go to work.
5. When it is rainy on Mondays, they don't go to work. Change: you.
When it is rainy on Mondays, you don't go to work.
6. When it is rainy on Mondays, you don't go to work. Change: we.
When it is rainy on Mondays, we don't go to work.
7. When it is rainy on Mondays, we don't go to work. Change: school.
When it is rainy on Mondays, we don't go to school.
8. When it is rainy on Mondays, we don't go to school. Change: the office.
When it is rainy on Mondays, we don't go to the office.

EXERCISE J REV5.11



Mixed Drill

1. He wore his black suit to the conference in Tokyo. Repeat.
2. He wore his black suit to the conference in Tokyo. Change: she.
She wore her black suit to the conference in Tokyo.
3. She wore her black suit to the conference in Tokyo. Change: gray.
She wore her gray suit to the conference in Tokyo.
4. She wore her gray suit to the conference in Tokyo. Add: last month.
She wore her gray suit to the conference in Tokyo last month.
5. She wore her grey suit to the conference in Tokyo last month. Change: meeting.
She wore her gray suit to the meeting in Tokyo last month.
6. She wore her gray suit to the meeting in Tokyo last month. Change: you.
You wore your gray suit to the meeting in Tokyo last month.
7. You wore your gray suit to the meeting in Tokyo last month. Transform: what.
What did you wear to the meeting in Tokyo last month?
8. You wore your gray suit to the meeting in Tokyo last month. Transform: not.
You did not wear your gray suit to the meeting in Tokyo last month.

EXERCISE J REV5.12



Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. If you are serious with your studies, | you will finish it without difficulty.
2. If he is in trouble, | I will call the police.
3. If my pocket was full of money, | I would buy a nice house.
4. If he remains in the company for ten years, | he will become a manager.
5. If she stands out in the competition, | she will get the major prize.
6. If I went to Japan again, | I would visit Mt. Fuji.
7. If you weren't rude, | you would be included in the competition.

EXERCISE J REV5.13



Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. If I won the lottery, I would buy a car. Repeat.
2. If I won the lottery, I would buy a car. Add: immediately
If I won the lottery, I would immediately buy a car.
3. If I won the lottery, I would immediately buy a car. Add: nice.
If I won the lottery, I would immediately buy a nice car.
4. If I won the lottery, I would immediately buy a nice car. Add: red.
If I won the lottery, I would immediately buy a nice red car.
5. If I won the lottery, I would immediately buy a nice red car. Add: really.
If I really won the lottery, I would immediately buy a nice red car.

EXERCISE J REV5.14



Mixed Drill

1. If it is sunny tomorrow, I will go to the park. Repeat.
2. If it is sunny tomorrow, I will go to the park. Change: she.
If it is sunny tomorrow, she will go to the park.
3. If it is sunny tomorrow, she will go to the park. Change: he.
If it is sunny tomorrow, he will go to the park.
4. If it is sunny tomorrow, he will go to the park. Add: in the afternoon.
If it is sunny tomorrow, he will go to the park in the afternoon.
5. If it is sunny tomorrow, he will go to the park in the afternoon. Add: really.
If it is really sunny tomorrow, he will go to the park in the afternoon.

6. If it is really sunny tomorrow, he will go to the park in the afternoon. Transform: who.
Who will go to the park in the afternoon if it is really sunny tomorrow?
7. If it is really sunny tomorrow, he will go to the park in the afternoon. Transform: what will happen.
What will happen if it is really sunny tomorrow?

EXERCISE J REV5.15



Writing Exercise

1. The girl was mad because the boy broke his promises.
2. The plane takes off at exactly one o'clock in the morning.
3. If many young people joined the meeting tomorrow, our boss would be very happy.
4. He wore his black suit to the conference in Tokyo.
5. If you are serious with your studies, you will finish them without difficulty.
6. When it is my rest day, I go to the mall.
7. If she moves to Greece, maybe she will learn how to speak Greek.

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VOCABULARY

aircraft
railway

airline
hang up

airport
turn into

bike
perfect

jacket
perfectly

boot
permanent

hang up = to hang clothes on a hanger or washing line

turn into = to change into a different state or form, to transform into a different state or form

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Giving Advice
should

'should' is a modal verb. We use the word "should" for giving advice.

The structure is should + be-verb

e.g.

You should eat healthy foods.

You should sleep early.

EXERCISE J16.1



Repetition Drill

1. You should do your work perfectly.
2. We should go to the railway station.
3. She should be early to the airport.
4. He should use the other aircraft in flying to Tokyo.
5. The airline company should buy new planes.
6. She should use her bike in going to her office to save money.
7. Your baby should wear a jacket in winter.
8. You should study hard to get a perfect score on your exam.
9. Your husband should look for a permanent job.
10. You should not wear boots when it is hot.
11. He should hang up his shirts.
12. You should turn your room into a library.

EXERCISE J16.P1

 Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. airline
2. aircraft
3. airport
4. railway
5. turn into
6. perfect
7. perfectly
8. permanent

EXERCISE J16.2

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She should be early to the airport.
2. He should be early to the airport.
3. We should be early to the airport.
4. They should be early to the airport.
5. You should be early to the airport.
6. You should be early to the meeting.
7. You should be early to the class.
8. You should be early to the training.
9. You should be early to the practice.

EXERCISE J16.3

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. He should hang up his shirts.
2. She should hang up her shirts.
3. We should hang up our shirts.
4. You should hang up your shirts.
5. They should hang up their shirts.
6. They should hang up their jackets.
7. They should hang up their uniforms.

EXERCISE J16.4

 Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. We should go to the railway station.
2. We should go to the railway station at 3 o'clock.
3. We should go to the railway station at 3 o'clock this afternoon.
4. We should go immediately to the railway station at 3 o'clock this afternoon.
5. We should not go immediately to the railway station at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

EXERCISE J16.5

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. Your husband should look for a permanent job. Repeat.
2. Your husband should look for a permanent job. Change: her.
3. Her husband should look for a permanent job. Change: my.
4. My husband should look for permanent job. Change: wife.
5. My wife should look for a permanent job. Change: brother.
6. My brother should look for a permanent job. Change: sister.
7. My sister should look for a permanent job. Change: friend.
8. My friend should look for a permanent job. Change: nice.

EXERCISE J16.6

 Transformation Drill

1. She should be early to the airport. Repeat.
2. She should be early to the airport. Transform: who.
3. She should be early to the airport. Transform: where.
4. She should be early to the airport. Transform: not.
5. You should not wear boots when it is hot. Repeat.
6. You should not wear boots when it is hot. Transform: who.
7. You should not wear boots when it is hot. Transform: when.
8. Your husband should look for a permanent job. Repeat.
9. Your husband should look for a permanent job. Transform: who.
10. Your husband should look for a permanent job. Transform: what.
11. Your husband should look for a permanent job. Transform: not.

EXERCISE J16.7

 Mixed Drill

1. She should use her bike in going to her office to save money. Repeat.
2. She should use her bike in going to her office to save money. Change: he.
3. He should use his bike in going to his office to save money. Change: car.
4. He should use his car in going to his office to save money. Change: class.
5. He should use his car in going to his class to save money. Add: new.
6. He should use his new car in going to his class to save money. Transform: who.
7. He should use his new car in going to his class to save money. Transform: not.

EXERCISE J16.8

 Statement Prompt Exercise

1. I don't have money.
Give me some advice, please.
2. I lost my book.
Give me some advice, please.
3. She is hungry.
Give her some advice, please.
4. She has low scores in mathematics.
Give her some advice, please.
5. I feel cold.
Give me some advice, please.
6. She is bored.
Give her some advice, please.
7. He is tired.
Give him some advice, please.

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VOCABULARY

proud
curious

honestly
dead

related
unfair

human
error

straightforward

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Describing What is Possible 3
could

We use 'could' to show that something is possible in the present or future but not certain.

For example:
She could join us for dinner.

EXERCISE J17.1

 Repetition Drill

1. She could have been serious when she said she's getting married.
2. Winter could be very cold.
3. She could have been very proud when her daughter won the competition.
4. He could honestly tell the truth behind his success in business.
5. They could be related to one another.
6. The accident could have been caused by human error.
7. She could be really curious about his death.
8. He could be dead after jumping from a thirty-foot building.
9. You could be very unfair if you do not join the practice.
10. She could be straightforward or she could be difficult.
11. Surprisingly, he could join another team for the next conference.

EXERCISE J17.P1

 Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. proud
2. unfair
3. error
4. curious

5. straightforward
6. honestly
7. related
8. cross

EXERCISE J17.2

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She could be straightforward.
2. He could be straightforward.
3. They could be straightforward.
4. We could be straightforward.
5. You could be straightforward.
6. You could be honest.
7. You could be happy.
8. You could be angry.

EXERCISE J17.3

 Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. Winter could be very cold. Repeat.
2. Winter could be very cold. Change: cool, spring.
3. Spring could be very cool. Change: hot, summer.
4. Summer could be very hot. Change: warm, fall.
5. Fall could be very warm. Change: rainy, July.
6. July could be very rainy. Change: wet, September.
7. September could be very wet. Change: lively, Christmas.

EXERCISE J17.4

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The practice could be very unfair if you do not join. Repeat.
2. The practice could be very unfair if you do not join. Change: she.
3. The practice could be very unfair if she does not join. Change: he.
4. The practice could be very unfair if he does not join. Change: we.
5. The practice could be very unfair if we do not join. Change: training.
6. The training could be very unfair if we do not join. Change: boring.
7. The training could be very boring if we do not join. Change: they.
8. The training could be very boring if they do not join. Change: exciting.
9. The training could be very exciting if they do not join. Change: conference.

EXERCISE J17.5

 Backward Build-up Expansion Drill

1. getting married.
2. she's getting married.
3. she said she's getting married.
4. when she said she's getting married.
5. be serious when she said she's getting married.
6. she could have been serious when she said she's getting married.

EXERCISE J17.6

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. He could honestly tell the truth behind his success in business. Repeat.
2. He could honestly tell the truth behind his success in business. Change: she.
3. She could honestly tell the truth behind his success in business. Change: life.
4. She could honestly tell the truth behind his success in life. Change: happiness.
5. She could honestly tell the truth behind his happiness in life. Change: you.
6. You could honestly tell the truth behind his happiness in life. Change: they.
7. They could honestly tell the truth behind his happiness in life. Change: we.

EXERCISE J17.7

 Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. She could have been very proud when her daughter won the competition. Repeat.
2. She could have been very proud when her daughter won the competition. Change: played, game.
3. She could have been very proud when her daughter played the game. Change: he, his.
4. He could have been very proud when his daughter played the game. Change: sang, song.
5. He could have been very proud when his daughter sang the song. Change : they, happy.
6. They could have been very happy when their daughter sang the song. Change: you, excited.
7. You could have been very excited when your daughter sang the song. Change: received, prize.

EXERCISE J17.8

 Question and Answer Drill

1. Could you go to school today?
2. What could happen if there is no water in the world?
3. What could happen if you do not study before a test?
4. Could it be very cold in winter?
5. Could you be sick if you do not eat?
6. Could you be proud if you won a competition?
7. Could you be straightforward sometimes?

EXERCISE J17.P3

 Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences and questions.

1. What could happen if there is no water in the world?
2. Could you be proud, if you won a competition?
3. She could have been serious when she said she's getting married.
4. She could have been very proud when her daughter won the competition.
5. Could it be very cold in winter?
6. What could happen if you do not study before a test?
7. The accident could have been caused by human error.

EXERCISE J17.9

 Jumbled Sentence Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

1. winter / could / be / it / very / in / cold.
2. error / human / could have been / caused / the / accident / by.
3. surprisingly / he / could / conference / next / the / for / another / team / join.
4. serious / when / could have been / she / said / she's / married / getting.
5. thirty-foot / he / could / dead / be / after / building / jumping / a / from.
6. very / be / could / it / unfair / if / practice / the / not / do / join / you.
7. business / he / could / honestly / tell / behind / the / truth / his / success/ in.

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GRAMMAR FOCUS

Asking for Permission 2
could

We use 'could' to ask for permission to do something in a polite manner.

For example:

Could I open the window?

Could I go to the wedding?

EXERCISE J18.1

 Repetition Drill

1. Could I ask you some questions?
2. Could I use your credit card?
3. Could I speak to the manager?
4. Could she print these papers in your office?
5. Could I quit as a manager?
6. Could he leave now?
7. Could I choose my dress for the wedding?
8. Could we prepare the table for the conference today?
9. Could we get the pay today?
10. Could the students join the training?

EXERCISE J18.2

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. Could I use your credit card?
2. Could she use your credit card?
3. Could he use your credit card?
4. Could Bob use your credit card?
5. Could they use your credit card?
6. Could they use my credit card?
7. Could you use my credit card?

EXERCISE J18.3

 Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. Could we prepare the table for the conference today? Repeat.
2. Could we prepare the table for the conference today? Change: I.
3. Could I prepare the table for the conference today? Change: this afternoon.
4. Could I prepare the table for the conference this afternoon? Change: meeting.
5. Could I prepare the table for the meeting this afternoon? Change: set.
6. Could I set the table for the meeting this afternoon? Change: they.
7. Could they set the table for the meeting this afternoon? Change: chairs.

EXERCISE J18.4

 Backward Build-up Expansion Drill

1. tomorrow.
2. the wedding tomorrow.
3. for the wedding tomorrow.
4. dress for the wedding tomorrow.
5. my dress for the wedding tomorrow.
6. choose my dress for the wedding tomorrow.
7. I choose my dress for the wedding tomorrow.
8. Could I choose my dress for the wedding tomorrow?

EXERCISE J18.5

 Mixed Drill

1. Could she print these documents in your office? Repeat.
2. Could she print these documents in your office? Change: he.
3. Could he print these documents in your office? Add: today.
4. Could he print these documents in your office today? Add: important.
5. Could he print these important documents in your office today? Change: you.
6. Could you print these important documents in your office today? Change: they.
7. Could they print these important documents in your office today? Transform: not.

EXERCISE J18.6

 Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. Could I speak to the manager? Repeat.
2. Could I speak to the manager? Change: she, professor.
3. Could she speak to the professor? Change: he, doctor.
4. Could he speak to the doctor? Change: we, teacher.
5. Could we speak to the teacher? Change: they, players.
6. Could they speak to the players? Change: you, students.
7. Could you speak to the students? Change: talk, officer.

EXERCISE J18.7

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. Could the students join the training?
2. Could the professors join the training?
3. Could the players join the training?
4. Could the teachers join the training?
5. Could the parents join the training?
6. Could the farmers join the training?
7. Could the farmers join the meeting?
8. Could the farmers join the conference?
9. Could the farmers turn up in the conference?

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EXERCISE J REV6.1



Reading Exercise

1. You should do your work perfectly.
2. We should go to the railway station.
3. She should be early to the airport.
4. He should use the other aircraft in flying to Tokyo.
5. The airline company should buy new planes.
6. She should use her bike in going to her office to save money.
7. Your baby should wear a jacket in winter.
8. You should study hard to get a perfect score on your exam.

EXERCISE J REV6.2



Reading Exercise

1. She should be early to the airport.
2. He should be early to the airport.
3. We should be early to the airport.
4. They should be early to the airport.
5. You should be early to the airport.
6. You should be early to the meeting.
7. You should be early to the class.
8. You should be early to the training.
9. You should be early to the practice.

EXERCISE J REV6.3



Reading Exercise

1. He could be dead after jumping from a thirty-foot building.
2. You could be very unfair if you did not join the practice.
3. She could be straightforward or she could be difficult.
4. Surprisingly, he could join another team for the next conference.
5. The accident could be caused by human error.
6. She could be really curious about his death.

EXERCISE J REV6.4

 Repetition Drill

1. Could I ask you some questions?
2. Could I use your credit card?
3. Could I speak to the manager?
4. Could she print these papers in your office?
5. Could I quit as a manager?
6. Could he leave now?
7. Could I choose my dress for the wedding?
8. Could we prepare the table for the conference today?
9. Could we get the pay today?
10. Could the students join the training?

EXERCISE J REV6.5

 Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. airline
2. aircraft
3. airport
4. railway
5. turn into
6. perfect
7. perfectly
8. permanent

EXERCISE J REV6.6

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. He should hang up his shirts.
2. She should hang up her shirts.
3. We should hang up our shirts.
4. You should hang up your shirts.
5. They should hang up their shirts.
6. They should hang up their jackets.
7. They should hang up their uniforms.

EXERCISE J REV6.7



Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. Winter could be very cold. Repeat.
2. Winter could be very cold. Change: cool, spring.
Spring could be very cool.
3. Spring could be very cool. Change: hot, summer.
Summer could be very hot.
4. Summer could be very hot. Change: warm, fall.
Fall could be very warm.
5. Fall could be very warm. Change: rainy, July.
July could be very rainy.
6. July could be very rainy. Change: wet, September.
September could be very wet.
7. September could be very wet. Change: lively, Christmas.
Christmas could be very lively.

EXERCISE J REV6.8



Backward Build-up Expansion Drill

1. tomorrow.
2. the wedding tomorrow.
3. for the wedding tomorrow.
4. dress for the wedding tomorrow.
5. my dress for the wedding tomorrow.
6. choose my dress for the wedding tomorrow.
7. I choose my dress for the wedding tomorrow.
8. Could I choose my dress for the wedding tomorrow?

EXERCISE J REV6.9



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. We should go to the railway station.
2. We should go to the railway station at 3 o'clock.
3. We should go to the railway station at 3 o'clock this afternoon.
4. We should immediately go to the railway station at 3 o'clock this afternoon.
5. We should not immediately go to the railway station at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

EXERCISE J REV6.10



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. Could we prepare the table for the conference today? Repeat.
2. Could we prepare the table for the conference today? Change: I.
Could I prepare the table for the conference today?
3. Could I prepare the table for the conference today? Change: this afternoon.
Could I prepare the table for the conference this afternoon?
4. Could I prepare the table for the conference this afternoon? Change: meeting.
Could I prepare the table for the meeting this afternoon?
5. Could I prepare the table for the meeting this afternoon? Change: set.
Could I set the table for the meeting this afternoon?
6. Could I set the table for the meeting this afternoon? Change: they.
Could they set the table for the meeting this afternoon?
7. Could they set the table for the meeting this afternoon? Change: chairs.
Could they set the chairs for the meeting this afternoon.

EXERCISE J REV6.11



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She could be straightforward.
2. He could be straightforward.
3. They could be straightforward.
4. We could be straightforward.
5. You could be straightforward.
6. You could be honest.
7. You could be happy.
8. You could be angry.

EXERCISE J REV6.12



Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. Could I speak to the manager? Repeat.
2. Could I speak to the manager? Change: she, professor.
Could she speak to the professor?
3. Could she speak to the professor? Change: he, doctor.
Could he speak to the doctor?
4. Could he speak to the doctor? Change: we, teacher.
Could we speak to the teacher?
5. Could we speak to the teacher? Change: they, players.
Could they speak to the players?

6. Could they speak to the players? Change: you, students.
Could you speak to the students?
7. Could you speak to the students? Change: talk, officer.
Could you talk to the officer?

EXERCISE J REV6.13



Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. proud
2. unfair
3. error
4. curious
5. straightforward
6. honestly
7. related
8. cross

EXERCISE J REV6.14



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. He could honestly tell the truth behind his success in business. Repeat.
2. He could honestly tell the truth behind his success in business. Change: she.
She could honestly tell the truth behind his success in business.
3. She could honestly tell the truth behind his success in business. Change: life.
She could honestly tell the truth behind his success in life.
4. She could honestly tell the truth behind his success in life. Change: happiness.
She could honestly tell the truth behind his happiness in life.
5. She could honestly tell the truth behind his happiness in life. Change: you.
You could honestly tell the truth behind his happiness in life.
6. You could honestly tell the truth behind your happiness in life. Change: they.
They could honestly tell the truth behind his happiness in life.
7. They could honestly tell the truth behind their happiness in life. Change: we.
We could honestly tell the truth behind his happiness in life.

EXERCISE J REV6.15



Writing Exercise

1. She should use her bike in going to her office to save money.
2. Surprisingly, he could join another team for the next conference.
3. He could honestly tell the truth behind his success in business.
4. You should study hard to get a perfect score on your exam.
5. He should use the other aircraft in flying to Tokyo.
6. She could be straightforward or she could be difficult.
7. Your husband should look for a permanent job.

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